THE DIAL

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

EDITED BY FRANCIS F. BROWNE. | *Volume XXVI. No. 305.* | CHICAGO, MARCH 1, 1899. | *10 cts. a copy. $2. a year.* | 315 WABASH AVE. *Opposite Auditorium.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS

The LETTERS of ROBERT BROWNING and ELIZABETH BARRETT BARRETT

1845–1846. Illustrated with Two Contemporary Portraits of the Writers, and Two Facsimile Letters. With a Prefatory Note by R. BARRETT BROWNING, and Notes by F. G. KENYON, Explanatory of the Greek Words.

Two Volumes. Crown 8vo, Cloth, Deckel Edges and Gilt Tops, $5.00.

THE MARTYRDOM OF AN EMPRESS

Elizabeth, Empress of Austria, is one of the most picturesque and at the same time one of the most completely misunderstood figures in modern European history. This book is the story of her life, written not from the outside by a mere collector of records, but by one who saw and heard, a lady of her court, who was, moreover, an intimate personal friend, one of the very few to whom this remarkable woman ever really opened her heart.

Illustrated. About 300 pages. Post 8vo, Deckel Edges, Gilt Top, $2.50.

THE JACKSONIAN EPOCH.

By Charles H. Peck.

A remarkably strong presentation of the political history of our country from the Battle of New Orleans to the succession of Mr. Tyler to the Presidency.

8vo, Cloth, Uncut Edges and Gilt Top, $2.50.

RAGGED LADY. A Novel.

By William Dean Howells.

Mr. Howells is admirably fitted to produce a delightful story of travel with a charming love story running through it. Of such character is his latest novel, "Ragged Lady."

Illustrated by A. I. KELLER. Post 8vo, Cloth, $1.75.

PHILIP. Vol. XI., Biographical Edition of W. M. Thackeray's Complete Works.

Edited by Mrs. Anne Thackeray Ritchie.

This new and revised edition comprises additional material and hitherto unpublished letters, sketches, and drawings, derived from the author's original manuscripts and note-books.

Crown 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, Uncut Edges and Gilt Tops, $1.75.

ESPIRITU SANTO. A Novel.

By Henrietta Dana Skinner.

The scene of this notable work of fiction is laid in Paris, and the chief characters are two brothers who are celebrated singers, baritone and tenor respectively, in the Paris Opéra.

Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1.25.

SHORT RATIONS. Short Stories.

By Williston Fish.

A collection of clever and charming sketches of American army life at West Point and in garrison in a Minnesota fort.

Illustrated by C. J. TAYLOR. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1.25.

AN INCIDENT AND OTHER HAPPENINGS. Short Stories.

By Sarah Barnwell Elliott.

This is a collection of delightfully fresh and original short stories which treat of new and attractive phases of Southern life since the war.

Illustrated. Crown 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1.25.

NEW YORK **HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS** LONDON

G. P. Putnam's Sons' New Publications

Story of the People of England in the 19th Century

By JUSTIN MCCARTHY, M.P., author of "Life of Sir Robert Peel," "The Story of Gladstone's Life," etc. In 2 vols., Nos. 53 and 54 in *The Story of the Nations Series*. Fully illustrated. Large 12mo, each, $1.50; half leather, gilt tops, each, $1.75.

"The Story of England's Nineteenth Century" is a picture, rather than a record, of England's development in all the arts of peace since the close of the great war with Napoleon. Since that time a complete revolution has taken place in all that relates to applied and industrial science. Railways, ocean steamships, the electric telegraph, the submarine cable, the telephone — all these are the growth of this wonderful century, which has done more for the practical movement of civilization than all the centuries that went before. The portraits of the great men who led all these different movements are carefully and vividly drawn, and the object is to impress the mind of the reader with a clear idea of each man and of each man's work in that period of English history.

The West Indies.

A History of the Islands of the West Indian Archipelago, together with an account of their Physical Characteristics, Natural Resources, and Present Condition. By AMOS KIDDER FISKE, A.M., author of "The Jewish Scriptures," "The Myths of Israel," etc. No. 55 in *The Story of the Nations Series*. Fully illustrated. Large 12mo, $1.50; half leather, gilt top, $1.75.

The events of the past year have begotten, at least in the United States, a new and keener interest not only in Cuba and Puerto Rico, but in all of that great group of American islands which still remain so largely under European control. Professor Fiske's purpose has been to compress within the compass of one moderate volume, and yet to present with adequate form and color and in a popular style, the information about the West Indies — their history and physical aspects, their natural resources and material condition, their political relations, and apparent destiny — which would meet the needs of that numerous but undefinable person, the "general reader."

The Life of George Borrow.

The Life, Writings, and Correspondence of George Borrow, 1803–1881, author of "The Bible in Spain," "Lavengro," etc. Based on Official and other Authentic Sources. By WILLIAM I. KNAPP, Ph.D., LL.D., and late of Yale and Chicago Universities. In 2 vols. 8vo.

George Borrow was born in East Dereham, Norfolk, England, in 1803. At the age of seventeen he was articled to a solicitor at Norwich. He spent much of his time studying languages, for which he had a great gift, acquiring among other tongues that of the gypsies. After much adventurous roaming and many struggles, in 1833 he received the appointment as agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in which capacity he traveled extensively, learning with marvellous ease the language of each country visited by him. He was noted for his eccentricities, his fondness for the gypsies, his passion for athletic exercises, his scorn for the gentilities of life and his vigorous advocacy of the doctrines of the Church of England. Borrow was the author of many works and translations, the most important of these being "Lavengro" and "The Bible in Spain."

Roman Africa.

Archæological Walks in Algiers and Tunis. By GASTON BOISSIER. With 4 maps. Large 12mo, $1.75.

M. Boissier needs no introduction to an American public. Those who have read his previous books are already familiar with the simplicity and clearness of his style, and realize that his work is based upon a foundation of thorough scholarly knowledge.

Fresh Impressions of the Earlier Works of Gaston Boissier:

CICERO AND HIS FRIENDS. $1.75.

ROME AND POMPEII. $2.50.

THE COUNTRY OF HORACE AND VIRGIL. $2.00.

A companion work to the above:

THE RIVIERA, ANCIENT AND MODERN. By C. LENTHERIC. Crown 8vo, $2.00.

Mysteries of Police and Crime.

A General Survey of Wrong-doing and Its Pursuit. By Major ARTHUR GRIFFITHS, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Prisons, author of "Chronicles of Newgate," "Memorials of Milbank," etc. 2 vols. 8vo, $5.00.

CONTENTS: Police, Past and Present — Judicial Errors — Captains of Crime — Crimes of the Highway — Murder Mysteries — The Poisoners — Crimes of Greed and Acquisitiveness — Associations of Criminals.

Volcanoes.

Their Structure and Significance. By T. G. BONNEY, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Geology at University College, London. No. 5 in *The Science Series*. Illustrated. 12mo, $2.00.

The author has endeavored to lead the reader, through descriptions of the varied phenomena of volcanic action in the present and in the past, toward ascertaining by inference the cause or causes of eruptions. The book opens with an account of "a living volcano," instances being given which explain it at every stage from birth to death. Then, after some preliminary explanations of certain technicalities, the author conducts the reader, as it were, to the dissecting theatre and points out what may be the discoveries in this method of study. In the last chapter he sums up the results to which his investigations have pointed and presents the conclusions to which they lead.

New and Cheaper Edition.

John Marmaduke.

A Romance of the English Invasion of Ireland in 1649. By SAMUEL HARDEN CHURCH, author of "Life of Oliver Cromwell." Sixth edition. Illustrated. 8vo, $1.25; Hudson Library, No. 35, 16mo, paper, 50 cts.

The author has produced a thoroughly interesting story, abounding in stirring scenes which force themselves on the attention of his readers, and peopled with a sufficiency of clear-drawn, vivid, lifelike characters, the loveliest of whom, the heroine, Catharine Dillon, is an unforgettable woman.

The Christ.

A Poetical Study of His Life from Advent to Ascension. By O. C. AURINGER and JEANIE OLIVER SMITH. 12mo, $1.25.

The New Far East.

A Study of Present Political Conditions and Prospects. By ARTHUR DIÓSY, Vice-Chairman of the Council of the Japan Society. With 12 illustrations from special designs by KUBOTA BEISEN, of Tokio, a reproduction of a cartoon designed by His Majesty the German Emperor, and a specially drawn map. 8vo, $3.50.

The author, who is the founder of the Japan Society, shows that Japan is not only a traveller's paradise, "a pleasant land of beautiful scenery, a country inhabited by an interesting race, with charming, gentle manners," but also (as has been evident since her defeat of China) the land of a brave and serious nation of fighting and thinking men — a nation capable of being, and determined to be, a dominant factor in the Eastern world. China, credited until her overthrow with boundless stores of latent strength, is shown to be an inert mass, drifting toward disintegration. Mr. Diósy sketches the changes in manners and customs that have produced "the new Japan," and concludes with a consideration of political conditions in the East, and a suggestion as to the expedient Oriental policy of England in the future. The book is illustrated by Kubota Beisen, a Japanese artist well-known in this country, where he visited and held exhibitions of his work in 1893–1894.

Lone Pine.

The Story of a Lost Mine. By R. B. TOWNSHEND. 12mo, $1.25.

A tale of the adventures of a white man in New Mexico with Indians, both honest and treacherous. The white man, by dint of good marksmanship with rifle and revolver, and also by dint of quick wits, rescues from marauding Navajoes the girl whom they have stolen, and vanquishes his enemies. The book is full of incident and of descriptions, accurate as well as picturesque, of life among the Pueblos.

The Children of the Mist.

By EDEN PHILLPOTTS, author of "Down Dartmoor Way," "Lying Prophets," etc. 8vo.

A realistic novel dealing with conditions in a Devonshire village. The author carries several families through ten years of life, showing how remarkably their destinies are interwoven. The main character is a quixotic young fellow, whose heady disposition constantly brings trouble upon him and his devoted wife, but who frees himself at last from his difficulties by force of honesty and bravery. Of this book, Mr. R. D. Blackmore, the author of "Lorna Doone," writes: "I was simply astonished at the beauty and power of this novel. A pleasure is in store for many, and literature is enriched with a wholesome and genial and noble tale."

The Law and History of Copyright in Books.

By AUGUSTINE BIRRELL, Q.C., Member of Parliament and Quaim Professor of Law at University College, Oxford. 8vo, $1.25 *net*.

The author of "Obiter Dicta," in his agreeable manner and perspicuous style, traces from its beginnings the history of public acknowledgment that an author has legal rights in the profits of his creations. Referring to this book, an authority in matters of copyright says: "It impresses me as an exceedingly effective presentation of the subject-matter, and I judge that it ought to be of service, not only to the legal profession, but also to librarians, literary men, and students of social conditions."

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, New York and London

DODD, MEAD AND COMPANY

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR

SPRING PUBLICATIONS FOR 1899

TITLE.	*AUTHOR.*	*PRICE.*
Fiction		
I, THOU, AND THE OTHER ONE	AMELIA E. BARR	$1 25
(The latest and, according to some, the best of Mrs. Barr's novels.)		
THE ENCHANTED STONE	LEWIS HIND	1 25
(A mystical romance of Oriental characters. The scene is laid in London.)		
THE SILVER CROSS	S. R. KEIGHTLEY	1 25
(A new novel by the author of "The Crimson Sign.")		
THE SONG OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK	IRA S. DODD	1 25
(Powerful stories of the Civil War, first published in "McClure's Magazine.")		
Biography		
MARYSIENKA	K. WALISZEWSKI	2 00
(A new biography by the author of "The Romance of an Empress.")		
LIFE OF DR. R. W. DALE, LL.D.	BY HIS SON	*net* 4 00
(A sympathetic account of the author of "Christ and the Future Life.")		
Letters		
RUSKIN'S LETTERS TO ROSSETTI AND OTHERS	JOHN RUSKIN	3 50
(One of the most important contributions to the Ruskin literature of the world.)		
Miscellaneous		
THE EUROPEAN TOUR	GRANT ALLEN	1 25
(A new and original guide-book for the principal countries of Europe.)		
THE GAMBLING WORLD	"ROUGE ET NOIR"	3 50
(A comprehensive and amusing history of gambling in all its forms.)		
BOOKS I HAVE READ	ANONYMOUS	1 00
(An ingenious work in which to jot down one's impressions of books read.)		
JOUBERT'S THOUGHTS	KATHERINE LYTTELTON	1 50
(With an impressive and scholarly preface by Mrs. Humphry Ward.)		
Religion		
THE RESTORED INNOCENCE	R. J. CAMPBELL	*net* 50
(A new and important issue in the series of "Little Books on Religion.")		
THE COMMANDMENTS OF JESUS	R. F. HORTON	1 50
(A new work, similar in general style to his previous volumes.)		
Poetry		
LYRICS OF THE HEARTHSIDE	PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR	1 25
(This is the first book of poetry he has written since his "Lyrics of Lowly Life.")		
MY LADY'S SLIPPER	DORA SIGERSON	1 25
(A new volume of poetry by Miss Sigerson, now Mrs. Clement K. Shorter.)		

*** *FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS, OR SENT, POSTPAID, BY*

DODD, MEAD AND COMPANY, PUBLISHERS

151 Fifth Avenue, New York

GINN & COMPANY'S NEWEST BOOKS

Young's General Astronomy.
Revised Edition. By Professor C. A. YOUNG, of Princeton University. Half leather. 630 pages. Illustrated. $2.75.

Byrd's Laboratory Manual in Astronomy.
By MARY E. BYRD, Director of the Observatory, Smith College. 273 pages. $1.25.

Selections from Cowper's Poems.
Edited by Professor JAMES O. MURRAY, of Princeton University. 243 pages. $1.00. *Athenæum Press Series.*

Hoyt's World's Painters and their Pictures.
By DERISTHE L. HOYT, of the Massachusetts Normal Art School. 272 pages. Fully illustrated. $1.25.

Catherwood's Heroes of the Middle West.
By MARY HARTWELL CATHERWOOD. 141 pages. Illustrated. 50 cents.

Hastings and Beach's Physics.
By Professors HASTINGS and BEACH, of Yale University. 768 pages. Illustrated. $2.75.

Fassett's Colonial Life in New Hampshire.
By JAMES H. FASSETT, Superintendent of Schools, Nashua, N. H. 145 pages. Illustrated. 60 cts.

Physical Geography

By William M. Davis,

Professor of Physical Geography in Harvard University,

ASSISTED BY

WILLIAM H. SNYDER,

Master in Science in Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass.

Cloth. 428 pages. Illustrated.
Price, $1.25.

THIS NEWEST TEXT-BOOK on Physical Geography presents the leading principles of this branch of science in a form admirably adapted to the needs of pupils in secondary schools. The subject is treated as dealing with "the physical environment of man."

Especial care has been taken to adapt the descriptions and explanations to the capacity of pupils in our higher schools.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS OF ALL OUR BOOKS SENT, POSTPAID, ON APPLICATION.

GINN & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS

BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO LONDON

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS

The Wire-Cutters.

By Mrs. M. E. M. DAVIS, author of "Under the Man-Fig," etc. Crown 8vo, $1.50.

A story of Texas village and country life, told with thorough knowledge of the place and people and with admirable skill. Mrs. Davis describes graphically a local struggle over the wire fences which shut the cattle from springs, and some dramatic characters and events of the Civil War.

Fields, Factories, and Workshops.

OR, TWO SISTER ARTS, INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE. By P. KROPOTKIN. Crown 8vo, $3.00.

Prince Kropotkin discusses with great ability and enthusiasm The Decentralization of Industries, The Possibilities of Agriculture, Small Industries and Industrial Villages, and Brain Work and Manual Work. An Appendix reports industrial facts and products in the several European states. The book embodies a vast deal of research and observation, informed with zeal for human welfare.

A West Point Wooing, and Other Stories.

By CLARA LOUISE BURNHAM, author of "A Great Love," "Miss Bagg's Secretary," etc. 16mo, $1.25.

Mrs. Burnham's West Point stories are so well told and represent so delightfully the life and spirit of the romantic features of the Military Academy, that she wisely gathers several of her successful tales, mostly relating to it, and gives them the attractive title of one of them.

The Federation of the World.

By BENJAMIN F. TRUEBLOOD, LL.D., Secretary of the American Peace Society. 16mo, $1.00.

In this little book Dr. Trueblood makes a strong, reasonable appeal for a union of all civilized nations in the interest of peace,— a federation of the world, based on sound economic as well as humane principles. It challenges respect by its breadth of spirit, its wide survey of the condition of the nations, its recognition of the obstacles to union, and its emphatic plea for the larger interests of mankind.

Diana Victrix.

A Novel by FLORENCE CONVERSE. *Riverside Paper Series.* 16mo, 50 cents.

"A clear observation, a vivid fancy, and a remarkable gift of language, epigrammatic, sensitive, and humorous. The workmanship of the book is extraordinary."— *Time and the Hour* (Boston).

Sold by all Booksellers.
Sent, postpaid, by the Publishers. **HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., BOSTON.**

MR. WATSON'S "STORY OF FRANCE"

"Simple and direct; rapid and graphic."

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE CONSULATE OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

By

The Hon. Thomas E. Watson.

Cloth, 8vo.
Vol. I., $2.50.
Just Ready.
Vol. II., *In Press.*

OF GREAT VALUE AND INTEREST, POWERFUL AND CONVINCING.

"He has given us a highly interesting book upon one of the most fascinating themes of history. 'The Story of France' is the fruit of great research, and is a conscientious and thoroughly readable presentation of a great theme."
— HENRY M. BAIRD in *Literature.*

BOOKS JUST PUBLISHED OR IMMEDIATELY FORTHCOMING.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENGLISH THOUGHT.

A STUDY IN THE ECONOMIC INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY. By SIMON N. PATTEN, University of Pennsylvania. Cloth, 8vo, $3.00.

THE LESSON OF POPULAR GOVERNMENT

By GAMALIEL BRADFORD, A.B. (Harvard). *Just Ready.* In two volumes.

An argument that democracy is the form of government likely to persist and predominate in spite of defects.

THE STORY OF OLD FORT LOUDON.

Stories from American History Series. New volume.

A TALE OF THE CHEROKEES AND THE PIONEERS OF TENNESSEE, 1760. By CHARLES EGBERT CRADDOCK, author of "The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains," etc. Illustrated by E. C. PEIXOTTO.

Just Ready. Cloth extra, 12mo, $1.50.

MY LADY AND ALLAN DARKE.

By CHARLES DONNEL GIBSON. Cloth, 12mo, $1.50.

A picture of life on a large, last-century Virginia plantation.

HUGH GWYETH.

A ROUNDHEAD CAVALIER. By BEULAH MARIE DIX. Cloth, 12mo, $1.50.

A story of the time of Prince Rupert.

JAPAN.

Beautifully Illustrated.

By Mrs. HUGH FRASER, author of "Palladia," etc.

A most fascinating book of letters, written during the author's residence in Japan as wife of the British Minister.

Medium 8vo, Cloth, $7.50.

EUROPEAN HISTORY.

AN OUTLINE OF ITS DEVELOPMENT. By GEORGE B. ADAMS, Professor of History, Yale University, author of "The Growth of the French Nation." Fully Illustrated. Crown 8vo, $1.40 net.

A HISTORY OF GREECE.

FOR HIGH SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES. By GEORGE WILLIS BOTSFORD, Ph.D., Harvard University, author of "Development of the Athenian Constitution." Illustrated. Crown 8vo, $1.10 net.

THE DAWN OF REASON.

The evolution of the mind.

MENTAL TRAITS IN THE LOWER ANIMALS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INSECTS. By JAMES WEIR, JR., M.D., author of "The Physical Correlation of Religious Emotion and Sexual Desire."

Just Ready. Cloth, $1.25.

FRIENDLY VISITING AMONG THE POOR.

A HANDBOOK FOR CHARITY WORKERS. By MARY E. RICHMOND, Secretary Charity Organization Society of Baltimore. Cloth, $1.00.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THRIFT.

By MARY WILLCOX BROWN, Secretary of the Watson Children's Aid Society, Baltimore. Cloth, 16mo, $1.00.

Compact and practical; sane and sound.

THREE STUDIES IN LITERATURE.

Some aspects of the romantic movement in English literature.

By LEWIS EDWARDS GATES, of Harvard University.

Essays on three important prose writers of the present century, Francis Jeffrey, Cardinal Newman, and Matthew Arnold.

Just ready. Cloth extra, 12mo, $1.50.

DON QUIXOTE.

FOR USE IN HOMES AND SCHOOLS. Edited by CLIFTON JOHNSON, author of "What They Say in New England," "The Country School in New England," etc. With the famous illustrations by GEORGE CRUIKSHANK. *In press.* Cloth, 16mo.

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF LITERATURE.

By EDWIN HERBERT LEWIS, Ph.D., University of Chicago, author of "A First Book in Writing English," etc. *In press.* Cloth, 12mo.

A collection of short masterpieces of modern literature, designed for reading and study in the higher school grades.

Send for the New Announcement List and the List of Books Issued in 1898 by

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York.

D. Appleton & Company's New Books

NEW AND REVISED EDITION.

THE SCAPEGOAT.

A Romance and a Parable. By HALL CAINE, author of "The Deemster," "The Bondman," "The Manxman," "The Christian," etc. New and revised edition. Uniform with the author's works. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

"This book in its present form is new to American readers, although a book under the same title, telling practically the same story, was published in America seven years ago. That was just after the passing of the Copyright Act, and the effort to meet the conditions of the new law seemed to require that the romance should be published in what I knew was an immature and wholly unsatisfactory form. This was the form in which it was being published serially in English and American journals, without the revision usually considered necessary for any piece of writing before its appearance as a book, and especially desirable in the case of the present work. . . . When health and opportunity allowed, I did my best to make the story worthy of the reception it had received by an effort to lift its literary execution to the level of its artistic motive.

"With these alterations, and with amendments made very recently, I am now offering 'The Scapegoat' to American readers practically, I think, as a new book, certainly as a book which is in great part new."—*From the Author's Preface to the New Edition.*

A HISTORY OF JAPANESE LITERATURE.

By W. G. ASTON, C.M.G., D.Lit., late Japanese Secretary to H. M. Legation, Tokio. A new volume in *The Literatures of the World Series.* 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

The author begins by defining the individual characteristics of the Japanese which have persisted in their literature in spite of the influences of Chinese civilization and of Buddhism. His historical treatment opens with the songs and Shinto ritual of the archaic period from the fifth to the eighth century. It has been an essential part of the author's plan to include a very large number of translations of verse and prose as illustrations of his discussion of various epochs, tendencies, and *genres.* While Fitzgerald has made Omar Khayyám universally known, the Tanka of Otomo in praise of saké which is included among these translations, will be new to almost all readers, and it is safe to say that the book as a whole will introduce the majority of readers to a comparatively new and fascinating field.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

By General M. F. FORCE. A new volume in the *Great Commanders Series.* Edited by General JAMES GRANT WILSON. With portraits and maps. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

The author of this volume, a practiced writer and one of Sherman's division commanders, accompanied him in the Atlanta campaign and in the march to the sea. The book contains a finely engraved steel portrait of the picture that General Sherman preferred, six well-executed maps of his most important battlefields, and a carefully prepared index.

PUERTO RICO AND ITS RESOURCES.

A Book for Travellers, Investors, and Others, containing full accounts of Natural Features and Resources, Products, People, Opportunities for Business, etc. By FREDERICK A. OBER, author of "Camps in the Caribbees," "Crusoe's Island." With map and illustrations. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

The Hon. HENRY CABOT LODGE writes the author: "You have brought together in a small space an immense amount of most valuable information, which it is very important to have within the reach of the American people at this time."

A PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

CANNON AND CAMERA.

Sea and Land Battles of the Spanish-American War in Cuba, Camp Life, and the Return of the Soldiers. Described and illustrated by J. C. HEMMENT, War Artist at the Front. With over one hundred full-page pictures taken by the author, and an Index. Large 12mo, cloth, $2.00.

"No series of pictures as good as this on the scenes and events of the war has been made by any other man."—*Boston Herald.*

THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD,

From the Earliest Historical Time to the Close of the Year 1898. By EDGAR SANDERSON, M.A., sometime Scholar of Clare College, Cambridge; author of "A History of the British Empire," "The British Empire in the Nineteenth Century," "Outlines of the World's History," etc. Uniform with "Natural History," "Astronomy," and "The Historical Reference Book." Small 8vo, half leather, $2.00.

PLAYTIME AND SEEDTIME.

By FRANCIS W. PARKER and NELLIE L. HELM. Illustrated. *Appletons' Home Reading Books.* 12mo, cloth, 32 cts. *net.*

THE CRUISE OF THE CACHALOT,

Round the World after Sperm Whales. By FRANK T. BULLEN, First Mate. Illustrated. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

"It is immense — there is no other word. I 've never read anything that equals it in its deep-sea wonder and mystery, nor do I think that any book before has so completely covered the whole business of whale-fishing, and at the same time given such real and new sea pictures. I congratulate you most heartily. It 's a new world that you 've opened the door to."—*Rudyard Kipling.*

"Mr. Bullen has given us an epic of whaling, and has presented it with that forcefulness and simplicity with which the epic is associated. . . . The book is of the sea. The author describes some tremendous scenes . . . The book is real, authentic, a piece of life."—*London Academy.*

BY THE AUTHOR OF "MONA MACLEAN."

WINDYHAUGH.

A Novel. By GRAHAM TRAVERS, author of "Mona Maclean, Medical Student," "Fellow Travellers," etc. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

"A powerful story. A masterly study."—*The Chicago Record.*

"The story gives evidence of keen insight into the problems of life."—*The New York Commercial Advertiser.*

"A beautiful study. . . . The author leaves her reader in a health-giving mood. It is a good romance."—*The Chicago Inter Ocean.*

"A BOOK THAT WILL LIVE."

DAVID HARUM.

A Story of American Life. By EDWARD NOYES WESTCOTT. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

"True, strong, and thoroughly alive, with a humor like that of Abraham Lincoln and a nature as sweet at the core. The [illegible]t of the book is genial and wholesome, and the love story is in keeping with it. . . . The book adds one more to the interesting list of native fiction destined to live, portraying certain localities and types of American life and manner."—*Boston Literary World.*

LATITUDE 19°.

A Romance of the West Indies in the Year of Our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Twenty. Being a faithful account and true of the painful adventures of the Skipper, the Bo'a'n, the Smith, the Mate, and Cynthia. By Mrs. SCHUYLER CROWNINSHIELD. Illustrated. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

THE STORY OF GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERY.

By JOSEPH JACOBS. A new volume in the *Library of Useful Stories.* With maps and illustrations. 16mo, cloth, 40 cts.

THE STORY OF THE COTTON PLANT.

By F. WILKINSON, F.G.S., Director of the Textile and Engineer School, Bolton. A new volume in the *Library of Useful Stories.* Illustrated. 16mo, cloth, 40 cents.

NUÑEZ'S SPANISH READERS.

With Vocabulary and Questions in English on the Text. By J. ABELARDO NUÑEZ. Illustrated. 12mo, cloth. Two volumes. Volume I., 65 cents; Volume II., 85 cents.

"Nuñez's series of readers has had a great educational influence in our schools, and continues to be unsurpassed. Mr. Nuñez has made a notable addition to the readers since the first edition, namely, the introduction of standard poetry, with the result that this series of readers has no rival in Spanish America."—*El Educador* (Santiago de Chili).

EARTHQUAKES AND OTHER EARTH MOVEMENTS.

By JOHN MILNE, F.R.S., F.G.S., late Professor of Mining and Geology in the Imperial College of Engineering, Tokio, Japan. *International Scientific Series.* With 38 figures. New edition. Entirely reset. 12mo, cloth, $1.75.

RECENT VOLUMES IN

Appletons' Town and Country Library.

Each, 12mo, cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents.

THE PROCESSION OF LIFE. By HORACE A. VACHELL.

RICROFT OF WITHENS. A Romance. By HALLIWELL SUTCLIFFE.

These books are for sale by all Booksellers; or they will be sent by mail on receipt of price by the Publishers,

D. APPLETON & COMPANY, No. 72 Fifth Avenue, New York.

THE DIAL

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

THE DIAL (founded in 1880) is published on the 1st and 16th of each month. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, *$2.00 a year in advance, postage prepaid in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; in other countries comprised in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year for extra postage must be added. Unless otherwise ordered, subscriptions will begin with the current number.* REMITTANCES *should be by draft, or by express or postal order, payable to THE DIAL.* SPECIAL RATES TO CLUBS *and for subscriptions with other publications will be sent on application; and* SAMPLE COPY *on receipt of 10 cents.* ADVERTISING RATES *furnished on application. All communications should be addressed to*

THE DIAL, 315 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

No. 305. MARCH 1, 1899. *Vol. XXVI.*

CONTENTS.

PAGE

THE LITERARY LIFE 143

LITERARY STANDARDS. *R. W. Conant* . . . 145

COMMUNICATIONS 147

School Legislation for Large Cities and Small. *Aaron Gove.*

The Renaissances in Japan. *Ernest W. Clement.*

An English Version of "Barbara Freitchie." *J. G. M.*

"Death to the Spanish Yoke." *Alexander Jessup.*

THE MEMORIALS OF LORD SELBORNE. *E. G. J.* 149

THE SECOND YEAR OF THE CIVIL WAR. *Charles H. Cooper* 151

THE FUNCTIONS AND REVENUES OF GOVERNMENT. *Max West* 153

TWO GREAT EVANGELISTS. *Hiram M. Stanley* 154

TRAVEL IN MANY LANDS. *Ira M. Price* . . . 156

Conway's With Ski and Sledge. — Hyne's Through Arctic Lapland. — Robertson's Chitral. — Mrs. Armstrong-Hopkins's Within the Purdah. — Little's Through the Yangtse Gorges. — Rathborne's Camping and Tramping in Malaya. — Stoddard's A Cruise under the Crescent. — Rose's With the Greeks in Thessaly. — Burrows's The Land of the Pigmies.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS 158

More history of the Royal Navy. — Story of the Union of Italy. — "Trimalchio's Dinner." — Twelve centuries of British history. — C. A. Dana's Recollections of the Civil War. — Newly discovered early poems of Shelley. — Social life and requirements in the British Army. — Modern German culture. — Growth and curiosities of South London. — Foundations and mutual relations of the sciences. — American essays and addresses. — Historic Pilgrimages in New England. — With De Soto in Florida.

BRIEFER MENTION 162

LITERARY NOTES 163

TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS 163

LIST OF NEW BOOKS 164

THE LITERARY LIFE.

There are many deserving persons to whom "The Pen and the Book" — for thus is Sir Walter Besant's latest pronouncement entitled — will bring cheer. They are the persons who fondly imagine themselves to be leading, wholly or in part, the Literary Life, yet who find the public looking somewhat askance at their profession, and inclined to subject their pretensions to a considerable discount. They are haunted by the fear that their efforts will be disparagingly dubbed journalism; or, even if it be admitted that they produce what are to outward seeming books, that the harsh world will classify these productions among the *biblia a-biblia* of Charles Lamb's famous catalogue. Smarting under such cynical thrusts, these worthy souls may take heart again at the words, "When, therefore, we speak of the Literary Life, it should include all those who produce literature." And, lest any modest scribbler should still be in doubt as to whether this definition is catholic enough to cover his own product, the assurance quickly follows: "I include the whole of current printed work — good and bad, the whole production of the day — whatever is offered." Being thus convinced that he is leading the Literary Life — of which he may even have had no suspicion up to this time — our supposititious writer will be pleased to read a little farther on, that "the Literary Life may be, in spite of many dangers and drawbacks, by far the happiest life that the Lord has permitted mortal man to enjoy." This is warming to the cockles of the heart, and he would be a morose penman indeed who could fail to catch something of the glow of the author's cheery optimism.

Sir Walter's roseate imagination is at its best when he is engaged in a statistical presentation of the reading public, or when he is contrasting the Literary Life of the eighteenth century with that of the nineteenth or twentieth. "Look here, upon this picture, and on this," he seems to say as he pens the following contrasted passages:

"Come back with me for a moment to the middle of the eighteenth century. . . . Everybody proclaimed in some way or other by his appearance the nature of his calling: and everybody enjoyed in this way such dignity and respect as belonged to his calling. How did the poet appear? He was to be seen every day and all day

long: he haunted the coffee-houses, the eating-houses, and the taverns of Fleet Street and its neighborhood. Alone among men he had no uniform. Yet he could be recognized by his rags. Everybody knew the company of wits in the tavern: they were notoriously, horribly poor; notoriously they had neither principles nor honour; nor dignity: for a guinea, it was said, they would write satires, epigrams, anything for or against either side or anybody. Since the people only saw the ragged side, they supposed that the whole army was in rags; it seemed to them the only profession whose normal or customary condition was one of rags.

"Let us consider next what is the kind of life led daily by the modern man of letters — not a great genius, not a popular author: but a good steady man of letters of the kind which formerly had to inhabit the garrets of Grub Street. This man, of whom there are many — or this woman, for many women now belong to the profession — goes into his study every morning as regularly as a barrister goes to chambers; he finds on his desk two or three books waiting for review; a MS. sent him for an opinion; a book of his own to go on with — possibly a life of some dead and gone worthy for a series; an article which he has promised for a magazine; a paper for the 'Dictionary of National Biography'; perhaps an unfinished novel to which he must give three hours of absorbed attention. This goes on, day after day, all the year round. There is never any fear of the work failing as soon as the writer has made himself known as a trustworthy and an attentive workman. The literary man has his club: he makes an income by his labour which enables him to live in comfort, and to educate his children properly. Now, this man a hundred years ago would have been — what you have seen — an object of contempt for his poverty and helplessness: the cause of contempt for Literature itself."

The picture thus outlined for us of the life of the professional literary worker of our own times is certainly a pleasant one, and it does not seem to us overdrawn, except possibly as to the practical certainty of continuous employment. It is, however, a life that is possible only in a very small number of the largest centres of population and publishing enterprise. In the United States, for example, it is unquestionably possible in New York, precariously possible in about three other cities, and practically impossible anywhere else.

If Sir Walter works no great wonders with his descriptions, he certainly does with his figures. We may possibly allow his estimate that twenty thousand persons in England are to-day, wholly or in part, leading the Literary Life, although to do this the words "in part" must receive much emphasis, since the census returns show less than six thousand actually classified as authors, editors, and journalists. For the United States, we should have nearly to double these figures; and we reflect, not without amusement, that even the lesser number provided by the census must include the editors of country newspapers and the compilers of city directories. Still, we may admit that in this country forty thousand persons may possibly, at some time or other, do some kind of writing for publication in books or periodicals. But when we come to Sir Walter's notion of the reading public, the imagination fairly balks at the figures offered for our acceptance. First of all, he estimates that in 1750 the "possible readers or inquirers after new books" numbered thirty thousand in the three kingdoms. Eighty years later, in 1830, this number may have increased to fifty thousand. So far, so good. These figures are certainly conservative enough. But when the author contemplates the reading public that to-day awaits the new English books, he loses the sense of proportion. Because one hundred and twenty millions of people all over the earth are able to read the English language, he assumes that most of them are eagerly following the literary developments of the period. For seventy years ago, he will allow only one person in about five hundred to have been "interested in new books." Now, owing to the spread of popular education, he thinks of the whole five hundred (including children in arms) as readers. In other words, while making excessive reductions for the earlier years selected for comparison, he allows no deductions at all for the present and the future. This statement will seem so astonishing as to need a quotation in verification. Here it is: "In fifty years' time, unless some check — some everwhelming national disaster — happens to this country, or the United States, or to our colonies, the population of the English-speaking race will be more than doubled. There will be at least two hundred and fifty millions — all of them, on an average, far better educated than at the present moment, and all readers of books." We are willing to allow an enormous increase in the present ratio of readers to non-readers, as compared with the ratio of 1830; but if the latter be taken as one to five hundred, the former can hardly be taken as larger than twenty-five to five hundred.

The sort of arithmetic wherewith Sir Walter seeks to enhance the opportunities of the Literary Life of the present day must be illustrated more specifically. We are willing to be liberal, and to accept, for example, the conclusions of the following sentence: "Sixty years ago there was no Chicago at all: now there is a city with two million inhabitants, of whom one-half are decently educated and read books, and quite one hundred thousand are interested in new literature." Observe, however, that this

is a ratio of only one to twenty, as compared with the author's ratio for 1830, and is a very different thing from the claim that nearly everybody belongs to the audience upon which a new writer can count. This is simply an appeal from Philip drunk with optimism to Philip sober in the presence of facts. But we cannot find much sobriety in the author's notions of the number of readers to be reckoned for each individual copy of a book or periodical. He actually counts an average of twenty readers for every copy of a magazine and five hundred for every copy of a book. To say that these estimates are wild is to use moderate language. One of the most popular of our American monthlies some years ago claimed a million readers on the strength of an average circulation of two hundred thousand copies. We thought this claim of five readers to a copy excessive, and the publishers obviously went as far as they dared in making it. But Sir Walter would give them four millions of readers instead of a poor single million. As for the five hundred readers that Sir Walter counts for each copy of a popular novel, we must insist upon a discount of at least ninety-five per cent. Twenty-five readers would be a generous estimate, and we doubt if a circulating-library copy ever got up to the five hundred mark. Most books would be in tatters after going through the hands of one hundred, or at the most two hundred, readers.

It is evident that the above remarks are not to be taken as a review of "The Pen and the Book." Indeed, we have not touched upon its main contents, which embody an elaborate setting-forth of the commercial aspect of authorship, although we may take up this subject in the near future. As a champion of the writer in his relations with the publisher, Sir Walter has been a stout fighter for many years past, and in this book he presents the results of a thorough, practical investigation of the methods of publishing and the cost of producing books. He has made many enemies by his work in this field, and his assertions have occasioned a great deal of acrimonious debate. We have read a considerable quantity of this controversial matter, and are bound to say that Sir Walter is armed cap-a-pie to meet his assailants, and that he usually has the best of the argument. We also wish to say that writers inexperienced in dealing with publishers will find profitable reading in "The Pen and the Book," to say nothing of the pleasure to be got from its skilful literary presentation of a subject of much general interest.

LITERARY STANDARDS.

When and where is to appear the true Prophet of the Literati, — he who is to stand and cry, Behold the ideal taste, the perfect writer, the Ultimate Authority! We hear much about the "best literary taste," and the conscientious toilers of the pen, those who have not yet reached the comfortable conclusion that they know it all, spend many an anxious hour in self-examination, more or less illuminated by the feeble "glims" of favorable or adverse critics.

What a help and comfort it would seem to be, alike to writers, readers, and publishers, if some literary Mahomet might arise to declare with convincing power, "There is but one Standard, and I am its Prophet!" Then all of us — or at least all afflicted with a conscience — might give o'er the weary search for the ideal, for we would know just what to write about and how; and readers who valued their mental and moral status would know just what to read; and the world's shelves would groan no more under the load of books which infallible publishers have brought to an ill-conceived birth.

But would we? Even though a literary angel should come from Heaven with unimpeachable credentials, would it make any appreciable difference? Would the number of false and foolish books be seriously diminished? Would the millions leave off soddening their none too nimble wits in a steep of sickly sentiment and vapid thought? I fear not.

And yet every writer who has high ideals, and has, besides, the saving grace to feel dissatisfied with his own accomplishment, has moments when he longs for one clear, sure voice amid the cackle of conflicting criticism,— one bright, fixed polestar in the uncertain sky. He has tasted the "classics," only to be more fully persuaded how wisely and wittily Mark Twain has described them. He samples modern models, only to find many men, many minds. Each author has his constituency of admirers; to others he is either indifferent or altogether anathema. One is too psychological, another is all "fight and love" stories; one is naughty without being nice, another too nice to be either naughty or interesting; here one discusses "problems," there it is a problem that he is discussing; this one sermonizes, that scandalizes; one is too smart, another too simple; this one buries his little grain of thought in a bushel of verbiage, that one sends forth the children of his brain too scantily clothed for decency; alike in the dense air of realism and in the rarified air of hyper-idealism we gasp for breath: and so it goes.

In such a state of things, what is the writer and reader to do who is ambitious to improve his style and cultivate his taste: is he to go with the crowd, calling all things good which others call good, or is he to lay himself open to the charge of conceit and presumption by daring to exercise his independent judgment, even of the Immortals? Is it all a delusion, anyhow, this talk about higher and lower

taste, — the distinction being as valid as that well-known difference between orthodoxy and heterodoxy? If there is no absolute standard, how shall one taste be higher or another lower? Perhaps, after all, it is only a matter of time, circumstance, — and luck.

Worse yet, the past sheds no light on the present or the future. The books which delighted the fathers excite in us either distaste or the very gentle interest of the "classicist." Books change and we change with them; but is it up or down? In short, is there any real literary evolution?

There is but one way out of this fog of other people's tastes and opinions: to see that our question is only one phase of a much larger one. That question is world-wide and world-old: Pontius Pilate was not the first to ask it; it knows no bounds of time or space. The whole literary, moral, and social order, nay, even the universe itself, ravels out into a pitiful *reductio ad absurdum* unless we assume the existence of an Absolute Standard of truth and beauty. This is a necessity, not of religion only, but of sanity as well.

A second postulate is equally imperative: the soul of man is made in the image of that Standard, and its *normal* growth is along the lines of eternal verities.

These two postulates being granted, things begin to clear up. Now we are less anxious to know what A, B, and C think of the thoughts we have written, than to know they are true. Now we can go on bravely and hopefully, our only concern being the normal development of that germ of the Infinite within us. Now we know that all distortions of truth, all affectations of beauty, being violations of eternal laws, must come to naught; whatever vogue they may have at first, they are ephemeræ.

But the path, though clearer, is still far from easy. Eternal vigilance is the price of sanity. The beginnings of error are as infinitesimally insidious as the microscopic germs which infect the body; and the mind has a fatal facility for repeating an error once begun, until it becomes a bias, then a habit, and finally a characteristic. Life is a Sisyphean task of sifting and weighing, of making errors and correcting them, but ever "approximating nearer and nearer to the limit of the variable," as the mathematicians say. That limit is Perfect Judgment. That is the goal and rest of all this fitful fever.

In all this struggle to approximate the truth, of course the wise will not neglect the help to be derived from others' taste and judgment; but once the evidence on any point is all before us, it is ourselves who must decide. Of course we shall make mistakes, — that, all are bound to do in any case; but better sometimes wrong than always servile. Let us go forward bravely, in the full assurance that the laws of our being are the laws of Infinite Right.

But there is one essential condition, without it there is no progress and no sanity: we must be *absolutely honest with ourselves*. How can he know truth who lies even to his own soul! He (or she) who, for love of gain or fame, cajoles himself to believe that wrong is right; who, for pride or conceit of opinion, will not allow himself to see his error; who twists the truth to fit a story or a theory; who from love of ease seeks not to know the truth, or stifles it for fear of others' criticism, — none such need ever hope for perfect judgment or perfect taste. Truth is the oxygen of the soul. While they imagine they are clever, they are fools, for they are asphyxiating their own souls to an eternal death.

But would not the subjection of all literature to the test of truth be a long step backward, reducing us to sermons and scientific theses? By no means, — even granting that sermons and theses are invariably vessels of truth. Broadly speaking, all literature which makes for the betterment of man, either directly, or indirectly through sanefu wit and humor, is true literature. It need not be professedly moral, but its influence must not be immoral. To that extent, Tolstoi is right. All literature which presents ideas with which the facts do not agree; which excites silly, morbid, or vulgar feelings and aspirations; which makes a jest of that which is sacred, shameful, or revolting; which vulgarizes by too great familiarity with vulgarity; which makes the wrong appear the better reason; which apotheosizes vice or calls buffoonery humor, — all such literature, of infinite variety of shade and grade, is either distinctly vicious or at best is trashy. No wonder that such fatal and fantastic notions of life and happiness shock the world by working out their logical and inevitable conclusions in crime and suicide from the flood of trash literature continually poured forth, even through our public libraries, to glut the morbid appetite of those least able to discriminate.

But is there any *best* literary style? The best style is any style which best subserves the ends of true literature. It is a mistake to take for granted that there is no longer room for originality in style, treatment, or subject. Well worked though the field now seems to be, there are doubtless undiscovered tracts of virgin soil only awaiting the pioneer pen to laugh back with as rich a harvest as has ever yet been seen. To the fathers, who found perfect satisfaction in "Rasselas" or "The Vicar of Wakefield," it doubtless seemed that the Ultima Thule of popular literature had been reached; now those literary superlatives are relegated to the dignified and dubious limbo of "classics." The variations of the written thought, as of all things human, are the variations of the human soul; and they are infinite.

Three examples out of many illustrate this point of originality: Carlyle, Emerson, Kipling. Each had an independent mind, which, boldly deserting the trodden paths, struck out for itself into the woods an original line of thought and style. At first the world, always shy of truth in unaccustomed guise, refused to follow; now it hails them gladly to Parnassus.

But these were geniuses. Verily; yet we who,

alas, are only common clay, may profit by their example. We too are free to try new paths in style and subject; perchance even we can find something to write about fresher than the worn-to-death relation of the sexes, and tell it in a best way of our own devising. Mr. Stephen Crane made the attempt gallantly enough, but only half-successfully. His well-praised, well-execrated little book holds a few gems of expression which glisten like diamonds in a dreary waste of sand. Mr. Crane's psychology is positively painful; but in "The Red Badge of Courage" he really struck a new lead in *flashlight word-pictures* which is worth developing; some day the man or woman is coming who will do it, if he does not.

Poets are born, publishers are made: writers must be both born and made. None need lose heart, for none can say what is in him until he has done his best. But right here is the danger point. That Best is no Jonah's gourd, but a plant of slowest growth, fed by thought, study, and experience, — mayhap watered by tears and watched with care, only to bloom as the westering shadows lengthen. But whether or no it bloom in this world is a minor matter; the great matter is, Have we written ourselves down as a part of the Truth and the Beauty which are Eternal? "Let each paint the thing as he sees it, for the God of things as they are."

R. W. CONANT.

COMMUNICATIONS.

SCHOOL LEGISLATION FOR LARGE CITIES AND SMALL.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

Recent and current school legislation for cities is rightfully attracting attention. With the illustration of the Cleveland law and its six years of trial, sufficient evidence is presented of the efficacy of at least some of the changes thereby accomplished. The discussion and presentation of the subject so far contemplates and provides for the conduct of schools in large cities only. The measures presented by the Chicago Commission, also of the Detroit Committee, are quite similar. In a general way, the belief that they suggest needed reforms is generally accepted. For the thirty cities in the country reported by the Commissioner of Education as exceeding one hundred thousand population, the proposition stated must be accepted as pointing to a more efficient school administration. Provision for these thirty cities, if applicable to them alone, leaves nearly six hundred other cities with a population exceeding eight thousand, the schools of which are all at least of equal importance to the country with those of these great cities.

It will be found that the two chief features of the proposed reform are: first, the divorce of the board of education from executive duty, and confining it to legislation; second, the placing of the direct personal responsibility where a strict account for acts can be demanded and easily given.

While it is possible that the framers of the proposed legislation have in mind primarily, as the Chicago Commission announces, that organization which shall be best for a given city, it will be found that a city which for any reason is unable to provide and maintain two distinct departments in administration — namely, business and educational — if the board confine itself to legislation, can unite the two under one executive officer.

The superintendent of schools in smaller cities is able, or should be able, to execute not only efficiently on the educational side but also on the business side. Observations of several smaller cities in the country illustrate that where this has been the practice for a series of years the schools have been accorded a measure of reputable standing. While modifications will be demanded of the Detroit, St. Louis, or Chicago plan, for cities of fifty thousand people, they will be slight; but the erection of divers departments in other than large cities will bring embarrassment financially, and ultimately an unsatisfactory outcome.

As Dr. Hinsdale said in your last issue, it may be that no single type of system will follow the present interest in this subject. To my mind it is reasonably certain that a general type of management of schools in cities will be found to exist ere long, not only in the thirty great cities of more than one hundred thousand people, but also in the cities of less size. It is not so great a misfortune that thought and study has been exclusively for the great communities; but, after all, if a commission similar to the Chicago Commission should undertake to formulate a plan for cities in the neighborhood of fifty thousand people, more communities would be directly benefitted than at present.

AARON GOVE.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 20, 1899.

THE RENAISSANCES IN JAPAN.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

It is a trite but none the less true saying, that "history repeats itself." The capture of Constantinople by the Turks in the fifteenth century scattered the learned men of the East and their learning over the West, and produced throughout Europe a Renaissance whose vast influence has never yet been accurately measured, and which was undoubtedly one of the chief elements in modern civilization. Again, it was Tartar hordes, which, about two hundred years later, overthrew the reigning native dynasty of China, and unwittingly produced in the neighboring land of Japan a Renaissance which led ultimately to the Restoration of 1868, and was evidently one of the chief elements in the civilization of New Japan. For, as the Greek scholars, fleeing from Constantinople, took refuge in various countries of Europe, likewise many patriotic Chinese scholars fled from their native land and took refuge in Japan. Or, as the fugitive Greek savants stirred up throughout Western Europe a revival of learning, in like manner the fugitive Chinese scholars aroused in Japan a deeper interest in Oriental learning.

The influence exerted in Japan by the learned Chinese refugees, especially by one named Shu Shun-sui, was considerable. This one man was in 1665 invited by Mitsukuni, the famous Prince of Mito, to take up his abode with that clan. The Mito Prince was at the time engaged in the preparation of the "Dai Nihon Shi," or "Great Japanese History," which "had so powerful an influence in forming the public opinion which now upholds the Mikado's throne"; and he invited the assistance of at least one of these Chinese scholars in correcting this work, which was written in Chinese. And although there is no positive evidence that this assistance extended

beyond textual correction, yet it is not at all improbable that even this slight opportunity was utilized for teaching loyalty to the central authority.

But, besides the direct and indirect literary work of these learned refugees, we must not lose sight of the deeper interest which, by their very presence, was naturally aroused in the study of Chinese literature and philosophy. It is, of course, a difficult matter to trace clearly the extent of such influence; but it is generally admitted by those who have studied the subject, that the presence of Chinese *literati* in Japan did give a greater impetus to learning. It is, indeed, true that the revival of learning had, before their arrival, begun under the auspices of Iyeyasu himself, who, after he had conquered a peace, reorganized the Empire on the fuedal basis, and practically settled upon the policy of seclusion and crystallization, "determined also to become the architect of the national culture." He encouraged study, especially of the Chinese classics, and stimulated education. It is, therefore, no wonder that the Chinese savants received a warm welcome; and it seems, under the circumstances, as if they had "come to the kingdom for such a time as this."

But this Renaissance had a still wider influence, which extended even to political affairs. There were, in fact, three lines along which the Japanese were gradually led back to Imperialism. One line was Confucianism, which taught loyalty; another was historical research, which exhibited the Shogun as a usurper; and a third was the revival of Pure Shinto, which accompanied or followed the second. But the Japanese so modified Chinese Confucianism as to substitute loyalty for filial duty as the most important element. "The Shinto and the Chinese teachings became amalgamated in a common cause, and thus the philosophy of Chu Hi, mingling with the nationalism and patriotism inculcated by Shinto, brought about a remarkable result." To change slightly the figure used above, the Japanese were led over three roads from Feudalism to Imperialism. There was the broad and straight highway of historical research: on the right side, generally parallel with the main road, and often running into it, was the path of Shinto; on the opposite side, making frequently a wide detour to the left, was the road of Confucianism; but eventually all these roads led to Kyoto and the Emperor.

It seems as if, with the aid of Chinese savants, the famous Mito Prince, Mitsukuni, the "Japanese Mæcenas," a scholar himself and the patron of scholars, set on foot a Renaissance in literature, learning, and politics, and has been appropriately styled "the real author of the movement which culminated in the Revolution of 1868." And the effects of this Renaissance are still being felt in another Revival of Learning, this time along Occidental lines. To what will this new Revival lead?

ERNEST W. CLEMENT.

Tokyo, Japan, Feb. 1, 1899.

AN ENGLISH VERSION OF "BARBARA FREITCHIE."

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

In his admirable work on "Stonewall Jackson and the American Civil War," the author, Colonel Henderson, says of his hero: "So general was the belief in his stern and merciless nature, that a great poet did not hesitate to link his name with a deed which, had it actually occurred, would have been one of unexampled cruelty. Such calumnies as Whittier's 'Barbara Fritchie,'" etc. (Vol. I., p. 80.)

The point is not important — but one wonders where the "calumny" is in Whittier's poem, or what sort of a version of it circulates in England. The poem merely says that when Jackson rode up the street of Frederick City at the head of his troops, and "the old flag met his sight," he ordered his men to blaze away at it, which they did; but later, when the owner of the flag, Dame Barbara, appeared on the scene and snatched the fallen flag, and leaned far out o'er the window-sill and shook it forth with a royal will, Jackson announced that anyone who touched a hair of her gray head should die like a dog, or words to that effect.

The facts on which the poem is based have been disputed, and the whole thing is perhaps a little apocryphal; but it is hard to see where the "unexampled cruelty" would come in, were everything actually true that is stated in the poem.

J. G. M.

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 24, 1899.

"DEATH TO THE SPANISH YOKE."

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

Apropos of the various discussions of war poems that have appeared in THE DIAL, I would like to call your attention to one which has no greater defects than many which have been exploited as *the* war poems of the century. Its publication was anonymous.

The verses contain, at least, elements of what Stevenson calls "the fervid participation of the moment." Whether they exhibit any marked poetic talent, the reader may judge for himself.

ALEXANDER JESSUP.

Westfield, Mass., Feb. 16, 1899.

[Our correspondent's letter makes us anxious to have it understood that the discussions, and not the war poems, are what have appeared in THE DIAL. We print this war poem, however, and with it the lines from which it is clumsily and impudently cribbed, in order that "the reader may judge for himself" as to its "poetic talent," and especially its quality of "fervid participation of the moment" which our correspondent discerns in it. It is a hard thing to say of our Jingo poetry, that this is no worse than most of it; but we fear it is true. We do not wonder it was published anonymously.—EDR. DIAL.]

AMERICAN JINGO POET.	SIR WALTER SCOTT.
Where shall the Spaniards rest, Whom our shots sever, From all that life holds best Parted forever? Where our shots thickly fly, Death is their pillow, As all true Spaniards die, Under the billow.	Where shall the lover rest, Whom the fates sever, From his true maiden's breast Parted forever? Where thro' groves deep and high Sounds the far billow, Where early violets die Under the willow.
There on Manila bay Cool waters are laving, There on the crested spray Our shots are paving Death to the Spanish yoke, Parted forever, Never again to wake, Never, oh never!	There through the Summer day Cool streams are laving; There while the tempests sway Scarce are boughs waving; There thou thy rest shall take Parted forever, Never again to wake, Never, oh never!
Her wings shall the sea-bird flap O'er the false-hearted, Their warm blood the waves shall lap Ere life be parted; Shame and dishonor sit By their side ever, Victory shall hallow it Never, oh never!	Her wing shall the eagle flap O'er the false-hearted, His warm blood the wolf shall lap Ere life be parted; Shame and dishonor sit By his grave ever, Blessing shall hallow it Never, oh never!

The New Books.

The Memorials of Lord Selborne.*

The concluding instalment, in two sizable volumes, of the late Earl of Selborne's "Memorials" is mainly a restatement of the author's views on the major public questions which arose during the period covered (1865–1895), and an explanation of his professional and official course regarding them. Some of the chapters are rather freely diluted with matter that will interest Lord Selborne's relatives and closer friends rather than the public at large; but the volumes on the whole may safely be pronounced solid and informing, if not especially animated or graphic, additions to the large and growing stock of reminiscences of Victorian times. Lord Selborne's gifts and temperament were hardly such as to qualify him to shine as a writer of memoirs of the lighter personal and reminiscential order, a species of writing in which many a social trifler equipped with a lively pen and a taste for gossip might easily have excelled him. Of chat about notable contemporaries, therefore, the volumes will seem to many readers to contain disappointingly little.

That Lord Selborne, where the subject was an imposing one and where his sympathies were deeply engaged, was no mean hand at painting a portrait and defining a character, his strong and refreshingly independent characterization of Gladstone conclusively shows. Now that Mr. Lecky has, in a recent preface, calmly pronounced "the texture of Mr. Gladstone's intellect" to have been of the "commonplace" order, we may confidently look to see the inevitable reactionary tide of disparagement of the Grand Old Man of liberalism and parliamentary manœuvre fairly set in. Much evil has of course been spoken of Mr. Gladstone in the past by his political foes, who, not content with attacking his policy, have impugned his motives, and even attempted to injure his character by the foulest aspersions. But detraction of that sort is politics, not criticism; and we suspect that the recent verdict of Mr. Lecky himself regarding the quality of Mr. Gladstone's intellect is tinged by his known opinion of the quality of Mr. Gladstone's measures, more especially his Irish agrarian measures; for it is difficult for even a philosopher to admit that a fruit he happens to personally dislike can spring from any but an inferior and weakly tree. Lord Selborne disagreed pretty sharply with Mr. Gladstone on some points, almost from the first years of their connection; and he was very far from keeping pace with his early oracle and paragon in the latter's dramatic yet gradual and deliberate advance from the one extreme to the other of British opinion. This advance (the term is perhaps open to criticism as a question-begging one) Lord Selborne, who had himself gathered caution and conservatism with ripening years in the usual and normal way, must have inwardly regarded as a sort of intellectual and political Rake's Progress on the part of the once "rising hope" of all that was venerable and established in England. Nor does he refrain from using language of some bitterness when he comes to speak of the closing phase of Mr. Gladstone's career. If it be true, says Lord Selborne, that down to the end of June, 1886, Gladstone "kept the great controversy on the heights," it was certainly not long afterwards that he ceased to do so, his power of self-persuasion affecting his moral judgments in a way that would have been deemed impossible in earlier years. In the constant stress and turmoil of electioneering since 1886, in which he played the leading part, there was little to remind men of the Gladstone of old, save the old eloquence, energy, and dauntless courage, qualities more remarkable than ever when displayed by the man past eighty.

> "A new 'transmigration of spirit' came over him; he accepted it with as much alacrity and apparent self-satisfaction as if it had always been so; he invested it with the authority of his age, his name, his character; and under its influence the statesman was transformed into the demagogue. Mr. Parnell became, for four years, until he himself broke the spell, the special object of his admiration; and other violent spirits of the 'League' were glorified as heroes and martyrs. . . . He became the apologist of the methods by which his new allies carried on their warfare against landlords and the law in Ireland. . . . All sorts of schemes for parliamentary interference with rights of property, and with the freedom of capital and labor, budded and blossomed under the capacious shelter of the new Liberal 'umbrella,' not without a sanguine hope that, in the good time coming, they would be entertained by the great leader 'with an open mind': and there was no 'plain speaking' to discourage that hope. What the final issue of these things may be, cannot be foretold; but if it should be the decay and degradation of British statesmanship, and the triumph of anarchical forces, hostile to the life of freedom, 'while they shout her name,' Mr. Gladstone will have contributed to it more than any other man."

Searching history for a parallel to Mr. Gladstone's peculiarities as a statesman, Lord Sel-

*Memorials, Personal and Political, 1865-1895. By Roundell Palmer, Earl of Selborne. In two volumes. With portraits. New York: The Macmillan Co.

borne hits, not infelicitously, upon the Emperor Joseph II., as drawn by Mr. Lecky.

"Ambitious, fond of power, and at the same time restless and impatient, his mind was to the highest degree susceptible to the political ideas that were floating through the intellectual atmosphere of Europe; and he was an inveterate dreamer of dreams. Large, comprehensive, and startling schemes of policy, — radical changes in institutions, manners, tendencies, habits, and traditions,— had for him an irresistible fascination."

Impatient of opposition to his opinion of the moment, Mr. Gladstone's opinions were in a constant and continuous state of flux and decomposition. His view of any given question of importance was changing, even while he was maintaining it with the zeal and apparent conviction of a prophet. "With great appearance of tenacity at any given moment, his mind was apt to be moving indirectly down an inclined plane." Mr. Gladstone could be quoted against Mr. Gladstone on almost any leading or fundamental public question whatever. To find a powerful and convincing plea against what Mr. Gladstone was urging to-day, you had only to turn back to what Mr. Gladstone was urging yesterday. Agrarian schemes that yesterday were stigmatized as "rapine" and "plunder" were extenuated and even justified to-day as quite excusable and useful moves in a patriotic Plan of Campaign. "Boycotting," that in 1882 was denounced as "combined intimidation, made use of for the purpose of destroying private liberty of choice by fear of starvation, — inflicting ruin, and driving men to do what they did not want to do, and preventing them from doing what they had a right to do," became, after 1886, under the magic of Mr. Gladstone's faculty of self-persuasion and matchless dialectic, mere "exclusive dealing," or a form of trades-unionism that was "the only available weapon for the Irish people, in their weakness and poverty, against the wealthy and powerful."

It would be easy to go on quoting from the tale of Mr. Gladstone's thousand and one "magnificent inconsistencies" (as his hardier admirers called them) in proof of the, to our thinking, not very damaging fact that the author of them was as different as could be from the more common type of man who goes through life a complacent slave to the faith he was born in. But Lord Selborne's strictures clearly go deeper than the charge of mere inconsistency. If we are to accept his view unreservedly (which we do not), Mr. Gladstone became in his later years of political activity "a demagogue," an inflamer of popular animosities, of class hatreds and class cupidities, — all this for the sake of personal popularity and party advantage. He degenerated into a sort of "Sand Lots" haranguer of genius, the more dangerous because of his genius. He was not honest, either with himself or with others.

"He had a wonderful power of not seeing what he did not like. He was a master of the art of throwing dust into the eyes of those who were proper subjects for that operation; and he could practise it not less skilfully upon himself."

Let us turn for a moment to the lights of Lord Selborne's by no means altogether or intentionally disparaging portrait of his former chief. The secret of Mr. Gladstone's great popularity he finds in the opinion generally entertained of the purity of his motives, the elevation of his character, in his sympathy with the people and desire for their good, rather than in his energy, eloquence, and intellectual gifts. Humanity turned to him naturally, as to a friend, as to one who felt more than other men of like gifts and station the common kinship of all.

"His private life was indeed without a flaw. . . . He preferred misconstruction to missing opportunities of doing good. . . . His interests were wide and cosmopolitan; his acquirements were multifarious, and all at his command. He was a lover of music, poetry, the drama, and the fine arts. . . . He spoke more than one European language almost as easily as his own. He was very high, if not first, in the first rank of modern orators; — an orator of the diffuse florid kind, Ciceronian rather than Demosthenic, lofty when dignity was necessary, and at all times fluent and animated; abounding in illustration and metaphor; every word in the right place, every sentence well turned."

American readers will be particularly interested in Lord Selborne's account of the "Alabama" arbitration. He was consulted professionally by his government during the negotiations prior to the Treaty of Washington, and he acted as counsel for Great Britain before the Geneva Tribunal. The maltreatment of this country by the British authorities during the Civil War, in the matter of the Confederate privateers, is now *res adjudicata* and admitted and deplored matter of history. But Lord Selborne, with an advocate's obstinacy, still endeavors to put America in the wrong. If we won our case at Geneva it was mainly through our bluster and chicane, through the bias of arbitrators, through the generous forbearance of Great Britian, — that is the spirit of his contention. He intimates that our negotiators at the outset felt the importance of "either complicating the question by irrelevant issues, or to some extent prejudicing it by the terms of reference." He hints darkly at the "wiles and subtleties" of the American law-

yers, at the "loaded dice" with which America was allowed by the Rules to "play the game of hazard." With a wooden insensibility to the essential fact that in the eyes of America the trial at Geneva was symbolic, — that America stood at the bar of the Tribunal, not as a mere claimant of so many dollars and cents in a suit for damages, but to demand moral satisfaction and moral reparation in the sight of the world for a great wrong, — Lord Selborne sneers at the feeling injected into the American "Case." Its tone, he complains, "was acrimonious, totally wanting in international courtesy." Perhaps it was. Perhaps the American "Case" was essentially such that not to state it in strong language would be tantamount to not stating it at all. Perhaps a nation still smarting under the recollection of the jeers, contumely, and material damage inflicted upon it by a "neutral" power, while its own hands were tied by civil war, was justified in revealing a sense of wrong even in a formal statement of its grievances. The question is often asked, "Why does America dislike England?" and ingenious explanations are offered. But there is a plain and sufficient answer to that question, and that is, "Because England has shown in the past so often and so offensively that she disliked America." She never showed it so conclusively as during our Civil War, when our difficulties absolved her from the immediate need of caution. The "Alabama" incident was but a flagrant episode in the painful story of the attitude toward us of the British Government and the British cultured and influential classes during that period. Russia alone stood our friend, our friend in need; and to forget that now would be the blackest ingratitude.

What was the "Alabama"? Let us answer that question in the words of a distinguished Englishman, Mr. W. E. Forster, the friend and colleague of John Bright, who stood the eloquent champion of the North, while Mr. Gladstone was complacently proclaiming that Jefferson Davis "had made an army, had made a navy, and, more than that, had made a nation." Said Mr. Forster: "The 'Alabama' was a British ship, built by British ship-builders, and manned by a British crew; she lured prizes to destruction under a British flag, and was paid for by money borrowed from British capitalists." All the logic-chopping and learned technicalities of Lord Selborne at Geneva could not obscure those facts. During her two-years cruise the "Alabama" took some seventy Northern vessels, and literally drove our commerce from the seas. As an English historian says:

> "She went upon her destroying course with the cheers of English sympathizers and the rapturous tirades of English newspapers glorifying her. Every misfortune that befell an American merchantman was received in this country with a roar of delight."

Let us add that when the "Alabama," in her first encounter with an antagonist of anything like her own class and armament, was shot to pieces after a brief engagement, her fate was mourned sincerely and patriotically by a chagrined British public. It was the last action between a British and an American vessel.

The student of the questions of church and law reform dealt with in these concluding volumes will find Lord Selborne's reflections thereon of no little value. The correspondence with which the work is freely interspersed is of fair interest, and the author's occasional deviations from the dignified, if somewhat diffuse, exposition of his own political views into the lighter paths of reminiscence will be welcomed by the average reader. The editing has been conscientiously done by Lady Sophia Palmer, Lord Selborne's daughter and literary trustee. The volumes are notably well made and contain several portraits. E. G. J.

The Second Year of the Civil War.*

Mr. Ropes is giving to the world what seems likely to be the standard history of our great Civil War. As we took occasion to say when his first volume appeared, he approaches his work in the spirit of a historian and not as an advocate of any general or any policy. Now that a third of a century has elapsed since the close of the war, the leading actors have all passed off the stage, and the country has entered upon a new era of its history, there seems to be no reason why a really impartial and authoritative narrative of that period cannot be written; and there is much to warrant the opinion that Mr. Ropes has produced that narrative in its broad lines and its general judgments of individuals and of movements and campaigns.

The volume opens with the startling victory at Forts Henry and Donelson, which broke the Confederate line and recovered Kentucky and Tennessee for the Union. The incapacity of

*The Story of the Civil War. By John Codman Ropes. Volume II. The Campaigns of 1862. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

General Halleck is shown at the outset, and continuously through the whole volume. It becomes clear that he undertook this campaign recklessly, without the knowledge of his superiors and without the coöperation of his associate commanders in the West. Mr. Ropes asserts that Halleck "had no scheme in his mind," and that jealousy was a probable motive of his precipitate action. The administration was planning a campaign in East Tennessee; Halleck was afraid that his command would be absorbed in that of Buell, so he plunged into his campaign and compelled the government to follow his lead. It was probably the wisest move he could make; but the manner of making it, and the way in which it was followed up, deserve the severest censure.

The next step shows the "great recklessness" of General Grant at Pittsburg Landing. It was known to him and to his superior officer, General Halleck, that the enemy was near in great force; yet the army was retained in an exceedingly faulty position, with no outposts, no preparation to receive the enemy, no line of battle or defense. The various camps were established without system or plan of coöperation. "All the well-known maxims of war applicable to such a position were absolutely unheeded by General Grant. Probably there never was an army encamped in an enemy's country with so little regard to the manifest risks which are inseparable from such a situation." The Union generals estimated the enemy's forces at eighty thousand, against forty thousand of their own forces; yet they were blissfully unexpectant of an attack, and when it came it was a complete surprise. Grant was not on the field for several hours after the engagement opened, and even after he came every general acted for and by himself. He is declared to have been at that time "incapable of assuming the entire control and direction of a great battle," and "not equal to an emergency of this magnitude." The opportune arrival of Buell's troops enabled Grant to win a great victory the second day; but then came his lamentable failure to follow up and destroy the demoralized enemy. There was no reason why he should not have done so, but "he utterly failed to seize the opportunity," "he entirely failed to rise to the height of this occasion." If he had done what he might have done, the Confederacy would have been irretrievably weakened by the annihilation of one of its two great armies. Evidently, Grant had not yet found himself.

We cannot follow the interesting discussion of the several campaigns of the eventful year of 1862, and must content ourselves with stating a few of Mr. Ropes's judgments of men and events. It is interesting to contrast his estimates of the leading Federal generals with those of the enemy. Those of the North, with the simple exception of Buell, are shown to have been failures more or less complete. Halleck, McClellan, Pope, and Burnside make a poor showing beside A. S. Johnston, J. E. Johnston, and Lee. The appointment of Halleck, though the natural one at the time, was as bad as could have been made. He was without insight to detect the crisis of a campaign, or energy to strike when the moment of advantage came. He is shown, in this impartial narrative, as a weak man, self-confident, greedy of power, ready to assume responsibility, unwilling to coöperate generously with his associates, guilty of disastrous blunders. He was not a soldier by temperament or ability, though he had written a highly esteemed book on the art of war and was accounted an authority on military questions.

In his discussion of General McClellan and the famous Peninsular Campaign, Mr. Ropes is much less harsh than most writers, though the General's weaknesses are plainly indicated. His constitutional slowness, his excessive caution, his inability to estimate his enemy's power and his consequent failure to take advantage of his opportunities to strike a fatal blow, — all these well-known defects are clearly shown. But his skill as a tactician and organizer, and as a leader of men, are also set forth; and though his career as a whole is shown to be a failure, and his defects the cause of the loss of many thousands of lives and of the prolongation of the war, the reader feels that full justice has been done him. He, too, had opportunities, during this eventful year, to inflict a fatal blow upon the enemy; but he failed to use these opportunities, and hundreds of thousands of lives were the penalty of his incompetency. As for Pope and Burnside, there is no need of taking space to show that Mr. Ropes agrees with all other writers in declaring them almost absurdly incompetent for the high positions to which they were appointed.

So, while the administration was groping about for competent leaders for its armies, it was training them, at fearful cost, for future victories. Meanwhile, the civilians at the head of the government, having little confidence in their military agents, interfered and directed,

and made the bad conditions worse. It is a sad story, but may as well be frankly told.

The Confederates, on the other hand, were able to find at the outset competent leaders for their armies. These, too, made blunders, and many of them; but they were able men, and used the forces committed to them wisely and on the whole successfully. Of General Lee Mr. Ropes says:

"In intellect it may be doubted whether he was superior to the able soldier whom he succeeded; . . . but in that fortunate combination of qualities — physical, mental, and moral — which go to make up a great commander, General Lee was unquestionably more favored than any of the leaders of the Civil War. . . . Lee's position was unique; no army commander on either side was so universally believed in — so absolutely trusted. Nor was there ever a commander who better deserved the support of his government, and the affection and confidence of his soldiers."

Lee was undoubtedly reckless, astonishingly so, in his operations during this year, and gave many opportunities to his enemies. But he knew the calibre of the men opposed to him, and that he could take liberties with them which he could not have taken with competent generals; and the results justified his reckless boldness. He depended greatly, too, on his able subordinates, especially Stonewall Jackson, who never but once failed him.

A portfolio of excellent maps accompanies the volume. We shall look with interest for Mr. Ropes's next volume, which will deal with the stirring campaigns of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg in the East and Vicksburg in the West.

CHARLES H. COOPER.

THE FUNCTIONS AND REVENUES OF GOVERNMENT.*

The word "finance" has been persistently used in English, both in everyday usage and to some extent even in the works of economic writers, as a general term referring rather indefinitely to the whole range of monetary and commercial affairs. But the Science of Finance, in the more correct sense in which Professor Adams uses the term, has to do only with public expenditures and public income, and the relations necessarily involved in their consideration; it "undertakes an analysis of the wants of the State and of the means by which those wants may be supplied." Problems of money, currency, and banking, which have to do merely with the mechanism by which financial operations are carried on, are not admitted to a place in the science; much less are questions of "private financiering," such as have to do with the management of business corporations. It was natural enough that the same word should be popularly applied to the revenues of states and cities and to the funds of private corporations, but this double use of the word has led to no little confusion.

Nearly all writers on the Science of Finance devote comparatively little attention to expenditures, or else neglect that side of the subject altogether; and the result in either case is unsatisfactory. It would seem that public expenditures, considering the variety and importance of the objects for which they are incurred, might well receive even more attention than the manner of meeting them; but the science of public expenditures is as yet undeveloped, except as a mere introduction to the study of revenues. Professor Adams has, indeed, done not a little to develop it, first in his "Relation of the State to Industrial Action" and to some extent in his "Public Debts," and now in his more comprehensive "Science of Finance." He says that "the Science of Finance has no opinion respecting the question of the proper limit of public duties," but his actual treatment of the subject is by no means so inadequate as this disclaimer might lead one to expect. A few passages by way of illustration:

"It is futile to urge disarmament, and the consequent extinction of the military budget, so long as there continues to be a conflict of legal ideas. . . . It is no accident that the first approach to a successful tribunal for the arbitration of international disputes should rest upon negotiations for a treaty between England and the United States, for these peoples practise the same system of jurisprudence. Their theory of rights, and the method by which they aim to enforce those rights, are the same. A standing international tribunal resting on agreement between England and Russia, however, or between the United States and China, is beyond the range of reasonable expectation at the present time; for it is only upon the basis of a common system of jurisprudence that a system of international law can be developed which shall render the preparation for war unnecessary."

"A local government may very properly enter upon a more comprehensive line of activities than the national government, since the more restricted the territory over which a government has jurisdiction, the greater likelihood will there be of community of interests among its citizens."

"It seems probable, when one regards the social evils wrought by corporations in certain industries of collective interests, that local governments at least will ex-

*THE SCIENCE OF FINANCE. An Investigation of Public Expenditures and Public Revenues. By Henry Carter Adams, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Political Economy and Finance at the University of Michigan. (American Science Series — Advanced Course). New York: Henry Holt & Co.

pand rather than contract the sphere of government administration."

"It is essential for the modern State to support public instruction, because there is no other way to guard against the fading of its own ideals through the rise of an aristocracy of learning. It is natural that institutions that look to the wealthy for further endowments should be influenced in their administration by the interests of the wealthy class; . . . and it requires no great insight to perceive that the final result of exclusive reliance upon private benefactions for any phase or grade of education will be that the instruction provided will not only reflect the interests of a class, but will be confined to a class. . . . A State which aims to perpetuate democracy cannot decline to make ample provision at public expense for all phases and forms of education. In no other way can a system of public instruction, which is by far the most potent agency in shaping civilization, be brought to the support of democracy."

Again, we are told that the normal law of public expenditures for the enforcement of factory legislation, and for public commissions, is that such expenditures will continue to increase until industrial development has run its course, or until the character of government itself shall have been changed by some great upheaval; that governments must continually increase the amount of money at the disposal of their statistical service; that expenditures for forestry, irrigation, and public improvements for the benefit of commerce will also increase with the growth of society; but that, on the other hand, expenditures for the protective functions of the State, as distinguished from its developmental functions, tend to decrease in proportion as the protective service of the State succeeds. There is here at least the foundation of a science of public activities.

Professor Adams rejects the statistical method of studying public expenditures, and confines himself to a theoretical discussion, because the former could not be satisfactorily applied, and because the latter is essential in any case. But besides the *a priori* method on the one hand and the purely statistical method on the other, there is the historical-comparative method, which is often applied to particular problems of public economy, and might be employed in developing the science as a whole. A theoretical treatment, even when so philosophical as that of Professor Adams, is not wholly satisfactory, because the considerations which determine governmental action are of an eminently practical nature, and may easily vary from place to place; while at the same time a merely statistical study would not be enough, chiefly because the more important results of governmental action are incapable of quantitative measurement. Neither political philosophy nor statistics, therefore, ought to be expected to determine what are the proper functions of government.

The consideration of public revenues also involves a study of certain governmental activities, which Professor Adams classifies into industries undertaken for the purpose of securing revenue, those in which revenue is incidental to service, and those undertaken primarily for service; and for each class a distinct rule is given for the adjustment of charges. The main division of the work, however, is devoted to Taxation. Here, after elucidating the principles, and approving progressive rates as being most in accordance with individual ability, the author devotes a chapter to "Suggestions for a Revenue System." He would assign to the federal government the taxation of interstate commerce, in addition to the customs and excise duties; to the States he would give taxes on the business of corporations, other than interstate commerce, and on inheritances; and to the local governments he would assign taxes on land, on professional incomes, on licenses, and on municipal franchises. The theoretical basis of this proposed arrangement is that each government should tax those industries with which it holds some fundamental or constitutional relation.

Twelve years ago Professor Adams wrote that "one of the chief difficulties under which we in this country suffer, in our endeavors to solve the problem of monopolies, arises from the fact that our publicists and statesmen proceed in profound ignorance of the meaning and purpose of the science of finance." For that ignorance they have no longer any excuse.

MAX WEST.

TWO GREAT EVANGELISTS.*

An evangelist, in a broad sense, is one with a gospel message who goes about rousing men to a higher and better life. Matthew Arnold was a literary evangelist, proclaiming everywhere by word of voice and pen the gospel of literary culture. Henry Drummond, as is evident from Dr. George Adam Smith's masterly biography, was above all else a Christian evangelist, filled with a glowing love, who stirred men of all circles and conditions, by voice and printed word. But Drummond's greatest work

*THE LIFE OF HENRY DRUMMOND. By George Adam Smith. New York: Doubleday & McClure Co.

NEWMAN HALL, AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY. Illustrated. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

was with the educated classes, and particularly with college students; and the movements which he set on foot with them are still powerful and progressive. Drummond's sincerity, open-mindedness, intellectuality, and sympathy with science, made him the friend and helper of vast numbers whose religious life was being troubled by doubts suggested by science. The enormous success of his "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," and of many of his Addresses, lay in his identifying Nature with Christianity, and showing the natural foundation of Christianity as a law of love. From whichever side we take Drummond's position, as either naturalistic Christianity or Christianized naturalism, it was a gospel of a reconciliation of science and religion which appealed very powerfully to his readers and hearers.

"To Henry Drummond, Christianity was the crown of the evolution of the whole universe. The drama which absorbed him is upon a stage infinitely wider than the moral life of man. The soul, in its battle against evil, in its service for Christ, is no accident or exception, thrown upon a world all hostile to its feeble spirit. But the forces it represents are the primal forces of the universe; the great laws which modern science has unveiled sweeping through life from the beginning work upon the side of the man who seeks the things that are above."

Professor Smith opens his work with a strong sketch of the man in his winning personality.

"We watched him, our fellow-student and not yet twenty-three, surprised by a sudden and a fierce fame. Crowds of men and women in all the great cities of our land hung upon his lips, innumerable lives opened their secrets to him, and made him aware of his power over them. When his first book was published, he, being then thirty-three, found another world at his feet; the great of the land thronged him; his social opportunities were boundless; and he was urged by the chief statesman of our time to a political career. This was the kind of a trial which one has seen wither some of the finest characters, and distract others from the simplicity and resolution of their youth. He passed through it unscathed; it neither warped his spirit nor turned him from his accepted vocation as a teacher of religion. . . . There was a never a glimpse of a phylactery nor a smudge of unction about his religion. He was one of the purest, most unselfish, most reverent souls you ever knew, but you would not have called him a saint. The name he went by among younger men was 'The Prince'; there was a distinction and a radiance upon him that compelled the title."

While Professor Smith cannot easily and naturally call a man who plays cricket and billiards and enjoys a good cigar a "saint," yet he compares Drummond's influence to that of a mediæval saint. He was the confessor of multitudes of men and women of all classes.

"They brought him alike their mental and physical troubles. Surest test of a man's love and holiness, they believed in his prayers as a remedy for their diseases and a sure mediation between their sinful souls and God. It is with a certain hesitation that one asserts so much as this, yet the evidence in his correspondence is indubitable; and as the members of some great churches are taught to direct their prayers to the famous saints of Christendom, so, untaught and naturally, as we shall see, more than one have since his death found themselves praying to Henry Drummond."

Professor Smith traces and emphasizes Drummond's progress from the strict orthodoxy of his early life to his later more enlarged and liberal views by which his evangelism gained power with men of high education and thought. Evolutionary Science and Biblical Criticism came to have great weight with him, and he gave up verbal inspiration, and found in revelation an evolution.

A clear account is given of Drummond's evangelism in Glasgow, with Moody and Sankey, and among British, American, and Australian students. This book also includes letters and diaries of travel in America, Africa, and the new Hebrides. These are often bright and vivid, as in this African sketch:

"At Zomba, on the Sabbath, we had a service for the natives — the real 'Missionary Record' kind of a thing; white men with Bibles under a spreading tree, surrounded by a thick crowd of naked natives. We sang hymns from a hymn-book in the native tongue to Scotch psalm-tunes, and then spoke through an interpreter. Unfortunately, the service was brought to rather an abrupt conclusion. I had just finished speaking when a tremendous shriek rose from the crowd, and the congregation dispersed in a panic in every direction. A hugh snake had fallen from the tree right into the thick of them. A bombshell could not have done its work faster, but no one was hurt, and the beast disappeared like magic beneath some logs. The snakes rarely do harm, and I have never heard of a serious case."

While we cannot say that this book is over-eulogistic, yet we miss the marks of common and weak humanity. Drummond does not appear to have had a redeeming vice; we should have felt better satisfied to have known, say, that at least once in his life he got angry and swore profanely. Peter and Paul and all the saintly characters of Scripture have their failings, but Drummond stands out in these pages as an admirable and perfect Crichton. But, after all, we are glad to believe that here is the highest type of Christian knight, *sans peur et sans reproche*, an ideal soul, earnest, tender, true, of noblest spirituality and deepest sincerity. But we cannot esteem Drummond a great man, nor yet that he attained his full stature and maturity. We feel that here was a promising tree forced to too early and abundant fruitage, and so exhausted for the most mature and permanent work. Professor Smith has

certainly given us an able and interesting history of an eager, high-wrought soul, plunged in the vortex of our later nineteenth century life, moved by most manifold currents, and yet attaining a most noble and useful life.

Another great evangelist, who resembled Drummond in his power of Christian love, but was more narrow in his interests and straighter in his orthodoxy, was Newman Hall. We have from his pen a chatty and pleasant "Autobiography," in which he seeks to keep out of "the track of ordinary religious memoirs" in not speaking exclusively of his public career and religious experience, but also speaking freely of himself in all his relations with the men of his time, and narrating incidents of all kinds. He tells a number of first-rate stories, two of which we must quote. At Ferriby, —

"The old parish clerk one Sunday surprised the congregation by announcing, in his usual monotone, 'Let us sing to the praise and glory of God, a psalm of my own composing — a psalm of my own composing!' . . . In a family of my church was a devoutly-behaved dog, which regularly occupied its accustomed seat at family prayers, and remained motionless till the 'Amen' at the close. One day when I was conducting the service, I read the fifth chapter of the Revelation, and when I came to the fourteenth verse, 'And the four beasts said Amen!' the dog jumped from his chair and began barking as usual, as if all were over. This was too much for the assembly's gravity; host and hostess, servants and friends, could not prevent laughter blending with barking, and the service ended with the dog's 'Amen.'"

Dr. Hall gives a chapter to Gladstone, which throws some light on that statesman's character. There is also interesting mention of his acquaintance with John Bright, Lord Shaftesbury, Dean Stanley, Spurgeon, and others. Newman Hall's pastorates, both in Hull and London, were thoroughly evangelistic in their nature. It was at Hull that he composed the tract "Come to Jesus," which has circulated by the million. During the Civil War, Dr. Hall was influential as a friend of the North, and his American evangelizing tours, of which he gives a sketch, will be recalled by many. The mild and gentle spirit, the fervid and simple piety, of the author pervades his book, which is of interest on many accounts, and has considerable value for the religious historian.

HIRAM M. STANLEY.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have put together into a bound volume the six pamphlets of the "Riverside Literature Series" which constitute the "College Requirements in English for Careful Study" for the coming three years. Milton, Shakespeare, Addison, Burke, and Macaulay are the authors selected for this ingenious form of torture.

TRAVEL IN MANY LANDS.*

Arctic exploration has received a new impetus within the last decade. The ice-bound lands in the frigid zones have suddenly assumed a new importance. Sir Martin Conway's experiences in Spitzbergen since the beginning of 1896 have done much to set us right in our estimate of that country. The results of his first adventures, in 1896, were embodied in his "First Crossing of Spitsbergen." The present volume, "With Ski and Sledge over Arctic Glaciers," is to be regarded as an appendix to that account. In company with Mr. E. J. Garwood, a geologist and photographer, and two Norwegians, this undaunted Englishman set out to investigate many of the tremendous glaciers, ice fjords, and lofty snow and ice mountains of this arctic land, four hundred miles north of North Cape, and uninhabited by any permanent population. To read the crisp account of their tramps over ice gorges and chasms, through blinding snowstorms, and on their *ski*, or snowshoes, is close akin to enjoying the same experiences. An expert's popular description of the movements of a great glacier, and of its final crash into the waters of the bay, is a bit of exceedingly good reading. The important result of this brief two months' trip was the determination of the fact that Spitsbergen is not, as held by earlier explorers, covered with an ice-sheet. This term does not describe the condition of things in arctic lands, and should be expunged from the geographical vocabulary. The so-called ice-sheets are merely glacial and mountain areas on either side of watersheds tending toward the sea. Neither do glaciers excavate great valleys, as popularly held. The familiar, easy method of telling his story inspires confidence in the author's knowledge and his ability to arrive at sound conclusions.

---

* WITH SKI AND SLEDGE OVER ARCTIC GLACIERS. With Map and Illustrations. By Sir Martin Conway. New York: M. F. Mansfield.

THROUGH ARCTIC LAPLAND. With Map and many Illustrations. By Cuteliffe Hyne. New York: The Macmillan Co.

CHITRAL: The Story of a Minor Siege. With Maps and thirty-two half-tone Illustrations. By Sir George S. Robertson, K.C.S.I. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

WITHIN THE PURDAH: Personal Reminiscences of a Medical Missionary in India. Illustrated. By S. Armstrong-Hopkins, M.D. New York: Eaton & Mains.

THROUGH THE YANGTSE GORGES: or, Trade and Travel in Western China. With Map and Illustrations. By Archibald John Little, F.R.G.S. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

CAMPING AND TRAMPING IN MALAYA: Fifteen Years' Pioneering in the Native States of the Malay Peninsula. With Map and Illustrations. By Ambrose B. Rathborne, F.R.G.S. New York: The Macmillan Co.

A CRUISE UNDER THE CRESCENT: From Suez to San Marco. With Illustrations in the Text. By Charles Warren Stoddard. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

WITH THE GREEKS IN THESSALY. With twenty-three Illustrations by W. T. Mand, Maps and Plans. By W. Kinnaird Rose. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

THE LAND OF THE PIGMIES. Profusely Illustrated. By Captain Guy Burrows; with an Introduction by Henry M. Stanley. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

In "Through Arctic Lapland" we have the narrative of two daring Englishmen who set sail from London to test their adventurous spirits in the far north. They land at Vardö, on the north coast of Finland, in early summer. Their goal is the Gulf of Bothnia, four hundred miles overland toward the south. To discourage them at the outset, they find that in the summer no route of travel exists in that direction; in fact, the frequency of lakes and swamps makes such an adventure next to impossible. But the doughty Englishmen push ahead, secure short-route guides, travel double the straight-line distance, wade through swamps, row across lakes, float down rivers, tramp through forests, until, weary yet wiser men, they hail the sails of a Swedish vessel in the northernmost harbor of Bothnia. These polyglot and much-travelled travellers show a prodigious amount of pluck in enduring hardships, managing obstreperous Lapps and Finns, fighting millions of vicious musquitos, and keeping good-natured through it ill. The customs and habits of the peoples of that almost solitary country are told in a humorous and spicy narrative by Mr. Cutcliffe Hyne, amply illustrated by the sketches of Mr. Hayter, the author's companion.

Chitrál is located on the Chitrál river, one of the sources of the Indus river, up in the district of the Hindu Kush mountains. "The dominant note of Chitrál," says Sir George S. Robertson, author of "Chitrál, the Story of a Minor Siege," "is bigness combined with desolation; vast, silent mountains cloaked in eternal snow, wild glacier-born torrents, cruel precipices, and pastureless hillsides where the ibex and the markhor find a precarious subsistence." Down deep in the gorges of these oppressive and ever-present mountains resides a restless and wretched population of natives, controlled almost wholly by the devotees of Mohammed. The contest for sovereignty among the native claimants to the throne precipitated a revolution in the winter of 1894–95. Chitrál is almost on the borderland between British India and Afghanistan, and was under the protectorate of England. The assassination of the local ruler led to an attempt by the ruler at Kabul to assume control of the district. The British Indian troops which had gone to the rescue were defeated, driven within their fort, and besieged for nearly two months. In the meantime, detachments of native soldiers under English officers were hurrying, in the dead of winter, from the north and from the south to rescue their comrades. Some of these men were ambushed, others were taken by treachery, and still others suffered untold hardships in crossing snow-capped and snow-bound mountains. The besieged gallantly held out, through great suffering, until the approach of English troops caused the flight of the besiegers and the rescue of the besieged. This is a thrilling and tragical story, told in chaste and forceful language by the commander in the siege. Its political significance gives it a value which far outranks that of ordinary books of war or of travel.

The far-reaching influence of a medical missionary, especially that of a wise woman, among the vast populations of India, is shown with surprising effect by Dr. Armstrong-Hopkins in her book entitled "Within the Purdah." The down-trodden, hopeless condition of woman, not only in the secluded harems of princes but in open air everyday life, is enough to make one either pessimistic or actively energetic in inaugurating new means of relief. While the British government has done much to mitigate the deadly power of vicious customs, there is a wide chasm between the woman of India and ordinary comfort and freedom. This book shows where Great Britain and other enlightened nations can accomplish marvels for this caste-enslaved and suffering people. The native princes can be won by shrewdness and skill of the right kind to banish heartless and harmful rites, and to order themselves and their subjects according to higher principles of government and human right.

The Yangtse is to China what the Mississippi is to the United States. It drains the heart of China, embracing an area of 600,000 square miles, with a population of about 180,000,000 of as industrious and peaceful a people as are to be found on the earth's surface. This area is now known as the "British sphere of influence." Its great river is navigable by the largest ocean steamers as far as Hankow — six hundred miles inland; then for five hundred more by steamboats to Ichang. From this point upwards it is almost one succession of gorges and rapids, through a most picturesque and wild country, though densely populated. English trade on the banks of this river has reached enormous proportions. Ten years ago, Professor A. J. Little, author of "Through the Yangtse Gorges," excited his influence to push navigation farther up stream. After the China-Japanese war he succeeded in securing concessions of various kinds. Within the past year he has himself conducted a steamer through several dangerous series of rapids five hundred miles above Ichang to Chung-king, the highest point of steam navigation yet reached. In addition to a clear and concise narrative of the methods of navigation and difficulties encountered on the way, Mr. Little shows by statistics the wonderfully rich resources of this inland empire, this river empire. The power of English diplomats and merchants is seen in every gain made in the confidence of the Chinaman. The book is full of rare incidents observed by a wide-awake scholarly Englishman.

The Malay peninsula proper, extending southward from Indo-China, is 850 miles long by 210 in its widest part, — between 10° 30′ N. and 1° 22′ N. Its territory embraces about 82,000 square miles, and its population is about 1,400,000. Its most noted seaport is Singapore. Fifteen years in the jungles, on the mountain sides, and in the malarial plains of this little-known peninsula, form the basis of Mr. Rathborne's book on "Camping and Tramping in Malaya." In his brief preface, the author acknowledges that he is more skilled in the use of

the *parang*, to cut his way through the jungles, than in the use of the pen. Mr. Rathborne takes his own method of telling his story. He describes with great detail many of his numerous tramps and trips back and forth through the peninsula and along its shore lines. Mingled with this description of the immediate occurrences of his trip, we find frequently little scraps of early history — as in the case of Malacca, — accounts of curious habits of the wild animals of the jungles, illustrated by some experience of his own, and of the character of the natives. Incidentally, the resources, the products, the mixed population, the dangers, and the prospects of the country receive ample mention. The lack of good roads, the thickness of the forests, the lurking wild beasts, and the enemies of human life, on the land and in the air, tested the patience and endurance of this Briton. The English government, though able to do much for the natives, has not lived up to its opportunity (p. 126). It has not suppressed, but rather has encouraged by licensing, some of the worst vices in the land. In spite of these things, the British forces have suppressed the state of anarchy of two decades ago, and are gradually lifting the natives up to a higher plane of living. The whole story is enlivened by vigorous illustration.

Mr. Charles Warren Stoddard's "Cruise under the Crescent" is a chatty record of his tour along the conventional route of travellers to Syria. In a very familiar, off-hand style, he describes his journey from Port Said to Jerusalem, to Damascus, to Baalbek, to Beirut, to Athens, to Stamboul, and so on. The text is besprinkled with sketches, many of them giving quite an adequate idea of the thing represented. The observations of the author show in an interesting way the impressions made upon the acute mind of an intelligent traveller.

The Greco-Turkish war was short, sharp, and decisive. But its results cannot be measured. Many shrewd and acute correspondents were on the field to note for permanent preservation the events of each day. Mr. Rose, author of "With the Greeks in Thessaly," must have been, we judge, among the best of these. This compact little volume testifies to his activity and descriptive power. He was the special war correspondent of Reuters, London, and consequently had the best of opportunities for close observation on the field. The political matters discussed are based, says the author, upon information of men who were close to the political movements of the day. The narrative preserves with great faithfulness the exact form in which it was written in the heat of conflict. The plans and maps help one to secure a very vivid picture of that sudden and, to the Greeks, disastrous plunge of the Turkish army into Thessaly.

Central Africa has not ceased to be of genuine interest, both to the diplomat and to the anthropologist. In the heart of that Dark Continent are many unexplored regions and unsolved mysteries. Captain Burrows, author of "The Land of the Pigmies," had many facilities, as an officer in the employ of Belgium, for wide observation. The character of the native tribes in different districts of the Congo Free State are extremely interesting. The cannibal natives are not all extinct, but rather flourish, though in the presence of the white man they endeavor to conceal their custom. The pigmies of Central Africa, though occupying but small space in this volume, are a unique little people, whom Captain Burrows had good opportunities for studying. Many of the real problems of Central African trade are yielding to the introduction of the railroad and its increasing activities. Enough illustrations are inserted in this book to make it a picture-volume of Central African peoples and customs.

IRA M. PRICE.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

More history of the Royal Navy.

With Volume III., now ready, Mr. William Laird Clowes's monumental and lavishly equipped history of "The Royal Navy" (Little, Brown, & Co.) passes the half-way stage in its progress toward completion in the forthcoming fifth volume. The sufficiently comprehensive and liberal lines on which the work was projected we have already set forth somewhat fully in our review of the opening instalment (THE DIAL, Sept. 1, 1897). The present volume covers the civil history of the Navy, the major and minor operations of its military history, and the record of voyages and discoveries, during the period 1714–1792, inclusive. The contributors are Mr. William Laird Clowes, Mr. L. Carr Laughton, Sir Clements R. Markham, and Captain A. T. Mahan — Captain Mahan's quota occupying about a third of the volume, and treating in that admirable naval writer's usual masterly way of the major operations of the War of the American Revolution. Owing to the unexpected length of some of the articles, the editor has been compelled to reserve Mr. W. H. Wilson's chapter on the minor operations of the Revolution for inclusion in the volume next forthcoming. Mr. Clowes takes occasion to allude in his preface in laudatory terms to the recent exploits of the American Navy at Santiago and "Manilla" (as he elects to spell it), and to indicate a hope that when the British sailor's turn at the laurels shall come he will be found in no way inferior to his "brothers of the New World." It is to be feared that the British sailor's professional anxiety to emulate the recent achievements of these same long lost and newly discovered American "brothers" may prove a not inconsiderable stumbling-block in the way of disarmament projects and peace ideals generally. Mr. Clowes's work is not, and cannot reasonably be expected to be, quite impeccable in point of minor errors of detail that might have been rectified by searching and constant reference to original sources. We are inclined to admit the reasonableness of his plea that "to be content with nothing short of absolute completeness and finality in an undertaking of

this kind" would involve the drawback that "neither the initiator, nor, after his death, any of his successors, would live long enough to finish the work." On the whole, the volumes thus far are so much fairer, more accurate, and more comprehensive than any former presentation of British naval history that only critics of the captious sort will fail to be truly grateful for them. The numerous illustrations are well selected and handsomely executed, and there is an index to each volume.

Story of the Union of Italy.

Mr. W. J. Stillman, since his retirement from active service as Italian correspondent of the London "Times," has engaged himself busily in certain long-projected literary undertakings. One of these — the preparation of his memoirs — will doubtless result in a book of the most readable sort, a book the appearance of which we anticipate with much pleasure. Meanwhile, Mr. Stillman has already completed another task which he was peculiarly well-fitted to perform, and tells us, in a new volume of the "Cambridge Historical Series," the thrilling story of "The Union of Italy" (Macmillan). Having made this statement, we hasten to qualify two of the words which it contains. Mr. Stillman is certainly well-fitted to write of the Risorgimento, but prejudice and the disillusionment of advancing years have conspired to impair his powers of judgment; the story itself is certainly thrilling, but Mr. Stillman's narrative is so matter-of-fact that it would hardly help anyone unacquainted with the great action which it chronicles to understand the Italian poems of Mrs. Browning and Mr. Swinburne. Still, we are much indebted to the author for what he has done. He was a close observer of at least the later phases of the revolutionary movement, in which he himself all but participated, and he has had a wide acquaintance with the men who were conspicuous in that movement. Admiration for Cavour has unfortunately had upon him the effect that it has had upon some other historians of the period: it has made him grossly unfair to Mazzini, unfair mainly in the negative way of saying little about him, but occasionally unfair in the more unpleasant ways of innuendo and contemptuous characterization. That the Union of Italy was far more the work of Mazzini than of Cavour is a proposition that we hold to be beyond question, and no history of that achievement in which Mazzini does not appear as the central figure can be more than a history of its externals.

"Trimalchio's Dinner."

Professor Harry Thurston Peck has done much for classical scholarship, and at the same time has shown a breadth of culture and a versatility of mind very commendable in this day of intense specialization. His latest production — in the shape of a book at least — is a translation of Petronius into very vernacular English (Dodd, Mead & Co.), with a considerable amount of editorial accompaniment. In his introduction, the editor has sketched briefly the history of prose fiction in Greece and Rome. Prose fiction, as opposed to theological myth, derives from the beast fable, which is purely oriental in its origin. The romance, historical and of adventure, the novel of character, the novel of pastoral life, all find their beginnings here. Lost to Western Europe in the Dark Ages, these tales, blended with the traditions of the Teutonic peoples, found their way into the "Gesta Romanorum," that "perfect mirage of odds and ends," the connecting link between the fiction of classic times and the fiction of to-day. Following this, we have a brief characterization of Petronius, a history of the "Satira," and a word of criticism, or rather encomium, which closes with this dictum: "To seek a fitting parallel for his strangely brilliant fiction, we must pass over the intervening centuries and find it only in our own century and in the literary art of modern France." As a third feature of the introduction, Professor Peck gives us a note of presentation to Trimalchio himself, with a hint of the riches in store for us. This very fittingly leads to the dinner itself, where we have game made out of pork, and peacock eggs cut from pastry. The extravagant luxury of the table is typical of an age when wealth came easily and the appetites were men's gods. "Trimalchio's Dinner" is valuable as a picture of the life of the Roman *bourgeoisie*. In Trimalchio himself, we have the Roman freedman who has accrued vast wealth suddenly. Proud of his estates, well-meaning, generous to a fault, boastful of his libraries in Greek and Latin, ignorant of the very forms of his own tongue, he is a veritable snob. To the scholar, the original, in the many little details of life, is of archæological value; and the text offers much of linguistic interest to the general reader as well. The book closes with a valuable bibliography of the primitive forms of fiction, of Greek and Roman fiction, of Roman life in the time of Petronius, of the text and translations. The translation is well done, and the rollicking humor of the original is sustained throughout. The Latin slang finds equivalents in English which are certainly effective, although at times rather startling. The illustrations are very helpful, and the entire make-up of the book is commendable.

Twelve centuries of British history.

A satisfactory review of Sir James H. Ramsay's "Foundations of England" (Macmillan) would require a monograph in itself if the points of interest to the eager historical student were to be adequately noted and commented upon. The work is an authoritative narrative, in two large volumes, of the history of England from 55 B. C. to 1154 A. D. It is authoritative in the sense that not a fact is given nor an opinion expressed for which the writer does not cite volume and page of the book or document from which he has drawn his material. The style is in no way remarkable, nor is there any novelty of method to attract the reader of history who looks for striking characterizations; but for reference

purposes, for convenience to the student in discovering quickly what the best scholarship has determined in regard to the institutions of any particular period, the work is simply invaluable. It will be a standard work of reference in every college library in the country. A point of somewhat unusual interest is the location fixed upon for the battle of Mons Grampius, or Groupius, as the author prefers to call it. The view taken is that in the year 84 A. D. Agricola advanced from Ardoch to Perth, from Perth to Coupar Angus, and from Coupar Angus to Delvine, situated on the north bank of the river Tay some thirty-five miles northeast of Stirling. This site agrees perfectly with the details of the battle as given by Tacitus, and explains the necessity for the curious cavalry manœuvre which decided the day in favor of the Roman army. The jutting promontory of the Redgale Braes made it impossible for the Roman cavalry, after its first charge on the Caledonian left, to wheel round the rear of the enemy's position, and compelled it to pass back of the Roman infantry in order to make the final and decisive charge against the right. Two excellent maps accompany the description of this battle.

C. A. Dana's Recollections of the Civil War.

The war articles by Charles A. Dana, recently published in one of the magazines, have been gathered into a comely volume entitled "Recollections of the Civil War" (Appleton). When read as a whole they prove to be fascinating in the pungency of the style and the clear directness of the story-telling. The book is also important as a contribution to the history of the time, for the author's official position took him into the heart of things, and he has secured the accuracy which is apt to be wanting in reminiscences, by reference to his almost daily reports of what he saw and heard. Mr. Dana joined Grant's army in March, 1863, commissioned to act as representative in the field for the Secretary of War, and to report everything that should be of interest to the government at Washington. He was with the armies through the whole Vicksburg campaign, through the Chattanooga campaign from September to December, and through the Wilderness campaign of 1864. During the intervals between these campaigns, and during the last year of the war, he was in service in the War Department at Washington, in intimate relations with the leading men, especially President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton. The mere statement of these opportunities will show what the book must be, written by a journalistic genius like Mr. Dana. Its interest is all the greater from the absence of any formal narrative of the author's service and adventures. He passes over the details, giving striking incidents, brief character sketches, interesting anecdotes, and vivid descriptions of such events as the battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga, and Grant's death-grapple with Lee in the Wilderness. His chapter on Lincoln and his Cabinet is one of the most satisfactory studies of the great War President yet put into print, while nearly the whole book is an indirect study of Stanton and Grant. The book is one of the most readable, as well as authentic, of those pertaining to the Civil War.

Newly discovered early poems of Shelley.

It is a curious feeling with which one takes up the "all but facsimile reprint," just published by Mr. John Lane, of the "Original Poetry by Victor & Cazire." Forty years ago Dr. Richard Garnett discovered, in a rare periodical named "Stockdale's Budget," that a volume with the above title had been published by Shelley in 1810, and that subsequently, after a few copies had gone into circulation, the youthful poet had destroyed the greater part of the edition. For these forty years the possibility of unearthing one of the few copies that escaped destruction had hovered, as an elusive dream, over the fancies of Shelleians in particular and bibliophiles in general. At last a copy came to light, bound up with other pamphlets in a book that had come down from the library of the Rev. C. H. Grove, a brother of the Harriet Grove to whom many of the poems were addressed. To Dr. Garnett appropriately fell the task of editing a reprint of this unique copy, and the result is now before us, enriched by an editorial preface. These pieces, written at the age of eighteen, add nothing to Shelley's poetical reputation, and indeed the most striking thing about them is the way in which they illustrate the fact that a great poet may begin his career in the most unpromising way. But they add a necessary chapter to the poet's life, and it is a great satisfaction to have discovered what seemed so hopelessly lost. We have read a certain amount of carping comment upon this republication, to the general effect that it does no honor to the poet's memory; but this seems to us curiously beside the point. Dr. Garnett puts the matter in a nutshell when he says of the question whether the book should have been reprinted, that "the question appears pertinent, but only to the uninitiated." It certainly does not appear pertinent to us, and we shall not discuss it.

Social life and requirements in the British Army.

Such a book as "Social Life in the British Army" (Harper) serves two useful ends. In Great Britain it is a manual of etiquette and social usage, aiding those ambitious of prestige in the Household Brigade in learning what to do, to be, and to wear; in America it points out the marked differences between that European army which is most like our own, and the small but useful body of our fellow-citizens which many Americans vaguely dread under the title of "a standing army." Nothing but such a book as this, written by "A British Officer," and illustrated by Mr. R. Caton Woodville from drawings made on the spot, could accent these differences, and accent them in a manner which leaves us better satisfied with our own military establishment. We learn that a man must have an independent income of no mean size if he is to hold his own in one of the "crack" British regiments, the maintenance of a

stable for official duties in the cavalry comprising also a number of polo ponies and racing horses, with an occasional hunter, the original outlay running up into several thousands of dollars or their British equivalents. Though England maintains several military academies of the highest efficiency, many of her officers pass through the hands of a military "coach," and, by undergoing a somewhat severe examination, enter as commissioned officers directly from civilian life. To obtain a commission in the most desirable regiments, ascertained wealth and social position are essentials; and the traditions of the corps take the place of the American's education at West Point in maintaining the reputation of the army. It is evident that much can be said in argument between systems so diverse. The book is interestingly written, and replete with detail.

Modern German culture.

The man of culture of the present day — as distinguished from the scholar, the scientist, the philosopher on the one hand, and the artist or the amateur on the other — probably owes more to contemporary France than to contemporary Germany. He has more of it in him. Certainly taking the whole century, French literature and French painting have been more stimulating than German; French politics and French life have been on the whole interesting to more people than German. We think this is so in America, in spite of the large German element with us; in spite of the number of our own people, students and artists, who have worked in Germany; in spite of the influence of German music and musicians, of German philosophy and German scholarship. You will find a dozen who read a French novel to one who reads a German novel, a dozen plays from the French to half a dozen from the German, a dozen travellers familiar with Paris to one who knows Berlin. But it is this very thing, to our mind, that gives a particular value to Professor Kuno Francke's "Glimpses of Modern German Culture" (Dodd). It is a book which may serve to open the way to a great many who are now unaware how wonderfully rich is Germany today in books, pictures, music, political ideas, in things which when once known are as keenly interesting to the cultivated mind as anything that can be found in France. Without going into comparisons, a lover of French painting and poetry may find something new and worth while in the pictures of Boecklin and Thoma, in the poems of Johanna Ambrosius and Gustav Falke. And if anyone insists on comparing, we may say that there are no French dramatists superior to Hauptmann and Sudermann (Mr. Francke would probably add Wildenbruch, but we should not), no political forces in France more interesting than Bismarck and the *Social Demokratie*. As to music and scholarship, nothing need be said except just to mention them in filling out the idea of what is included in the phrase "Modern German Culture." So far as details are concerned, we differ here and there from Mr. Francke: as to "The Sunken Bell," for instance, we hesitate to agree entirely, as to Bismarck we are very doubtful, as to Wildenbruch we heartily disagree. There are naturally differences of opinion in such things: Mr. Francke probably would have more to say for his views than appears here, had he the occasion. In these essays he had to say his say in small compass, for the papers are rather short, many of them having been articles in "The Nation" and other periodicals. We have been somewhat exercised of late over breakfast-books. If a man breakfasts alone, has a little time over his breakfast and does not read the daily paper just then, he will hardly find a better moment in the day for a little reading. But of course it is not every book that will do: one must select pretty carefully. We rather think that Mr. Francke's book would be a pleasant breakfast companion for a fortnight: the essays are short and suggestive. Afterwards one may go back to Gibbon's "Memoirs," or Landor's "Conversations," or any other old stand-by.

Growth and curiosities of South London.

Sir Walter Besant has taken a notable interest in the history of what is now London. He has already written two volumes on London and Westminster, descriptive of the origin and growth of those ancient places, with their part in the modern London. He now offers a volume on "South London" (Stokes). It is not strictly a history, but a series of seventeen chapters selected out of a vast mass of material on the subject. He begins with Southwark marsh, and takes up the growth of the place, the customs of the people, numerous tragical and humorous incidents in the life of those clashing times, and the growth in the political ideas of his forefathers. This is all done in the pleasing and graceful style of Mr. Besant. The vividness and reality of the scenes described are heightened by a great number of choice illustrations, a result of the skill of Mr. Percy Wadham. Londoners, and Londoners' descendants, will find in this luxurious volume ample fascination for several hours of very pleasurable reading.

Foundations and mutual relations of the sciences.

In "The Groundwork of Science" (Putnam), Professor St. George Mivart discusses the common foundation of all the sciences and the relationships existing between them. Epistemology is the science of the sciences. After an enumeration of the sciences, notable for some very proper omissions, his specific topics are the objects and the methods of science; the physical, psychical, and intellectual antecedents of science; the relation of science to language; the causes of science, and the nature of its groundwork. The work is timely and is eminently suggestive. It is itself an example of the clearness of thought and of diction which should characterize all scientific discussions. From the conclusion we quote, as a fitting dominant chord: "The action of an all-pervading but unimaginable intelligence alone affords us any satisfactory conception of the uni-

verse as a whole, or of any single portion of the cosmos which may be selected for exclusive study." —A work of somewhat similar purpose, issued by the same publishers, is "The Sphere of Science," by Professor Hoffman of Union College. After opening his subject by a method not widely different from that used by Dr. Mivart, Dr. Hoffman gives less attention to the purely metaphysical construction of an ideal edifice in which the various sciences shall appear in their true and intimate relationships, and more to the share which each has in the development of human knowledge in its present stage of forwardness. Particular interest attaches to the author's discussions of the limitations of science, and his *resumé* of the recent progress made in various directions. The works of Dr. Mivart and Dr. Hoffman are in a large degree complementary, and may well be read together.

American essays and addresses.

Dr. Mellen Chamberlain, whose essay on "The Revolution Impending" is so valuable a feature of the Revolutionary history gathered into Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America," presents, under the leading title "John Adams" (Houghton), a series of essays and addresses which deal mainly with American history and American leaders. Besides the second President, Josiah Quincy and Daniel Webster are considered in appreciative sketches. Constitutional and institutional questions are discussed, along with critical estimates of the results of historical study as shown in the volumes by Professor McMaster and Mr. Palfrey. In the collection of seventeen papers much insight into life is shown, and many thoughts are crystallized into words for the inspiration of those who welcome each addition to the store of volumes of essays bearing upon American character and history.

Historic Pilgrimages in New England.

New England history is an apparently exhaustless fountain. However much may be studied, some new phase continually presents itself for examination, and the apparently trivial things of daily life in the olden time may be so described as to make entertaining and profitable reading. "Historic Pilgrimages in New England" (Silver, Burdett & Co.) is one of a rapidly increasing class of books given to details of the homes and the customs of Americans. The familiar plan of answering the questions of a bright young companion is adopted, and much that is valuable information is thus set forth. There are many illustrations, some of them uncommon, some very familiar; and the book will serve to while away more than one hour with the fathers of New England.

With De Soto in Florida.

Those gay armored knights under De Soto must have cut a queer figure, roaming through the forests and swamps of the southern country in search of gold, or perhaps with a faint hope of finding the fabled fountain of perpetual youth. There was little of actual accomplishment for Spain, but there was a great deal of romance, which culminated, perhaps, in the death of the leader of the expedition and his midnight burial in the river which so often is associated with his name. "De Soto in the Land of Florida" (Macmillan) is a very interesting book, in the preparation of which Miss Grace King has shown the same skill she manifested in "New Orleans" and in that story of Bienville which finds place in the "Makers of America" series. It is not too difficult for the pleasure and profit of youth, nor is it so simple in narration as to fail to attract the special student of American history.

BRIEFER MENTION.

"Harper's Scientific Memoirs" is the name given to a new series of small books which aim to publish, in careful English translations, what may be called the original documents of science. Professor Joseph S. Ames is to be the general editor of the series. The following two volumes have appeared: "The Free Expansion of Gases" and "Prismatic and Diffraction Spectra." The former comprises papers by Gay-Lussac, Joule, and Thomson; the latter the classical papers of Joseph Fraunhofer. A few of the titles promised for early publication are: "Röntgen Rays," "Solutions," "Properties of Ions," and "The Wave Theory of Light."

"The Shifting and Incidence of Taxation" (Macmillan), by Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman, has just passed into a second edition, which has given the author an opportunity to subject the work to a thoroughgoing revision. It is so changed, both in its historical and positive parts, as to be practically a new volume. Among the alterations may be noted the fuller treatment of the early English literature of the subject, the addition of a chapter on the physiocrats, the rewriting of the chapter on the mathematical theory, the closer study of import duties and stamp taxes, and the added index and bibliography. The work is thus made far more valuable than before, and a still greater credit to American scholarship in this difficult field.

"Bible Stories" is the title of a supplementary volume of "The Modern Reader's Bible" (Macmillan). Like the rest of the series to which it belongs, this volume is prepared by Mr. Richard G. Moulton. It is announced as a "children's number" of the series, and contains stories from the Old Testament only. A similar volume of New Testament stories is in course of preparation. A much bigger book which deserves mention in the same connection is Mrs. Harriet S. B. Beale's "Stories from the Old Testament for Children" (Stone). Here the stories are frankly retold in simple language, as in Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare," whereas Mr. Moulton's volume does not depart (except for omissions) from the revised scriptural text.

"The Arte or Crafte of Rhethoryke," by Leonard Cox, who was a preacher and schoolmaster in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., is the first text-book of rhetoric in the English language. The date of its first edition is uncertain, but it cannot have been far from 1530. It is now reprinted under the editorship of Dr. Frederic Ives Carpenter, with notes and a learned introduction, and appears as a highly acceptable addition to the series of "English Studies" published under the auspices of the University of Chicago.

Literary Notes.

The Macmillan Co. publish a volume of selections from Pope's "Iliad," edited by Mr. Albert H. Smyth for school use.

Miss Beatrice Harraden, it is reported, will soon make a second visit to the United States, with California for her objective point.

"Der Letzte," a story by Herr von Wildenbruch, edited by Dr. F. G. G. Schmidt, is published by Messrs. D. C. Heath & Co.

Mr. William Dudley Foulke's "Slav or Saxon" (Putnam), already twelve years old, now appears in a revised edition. It is one of the "Questions of the Day," just as before.

A selection of "Scènes de Voyages de Victor Hugo" (Holt), edited by Mr. Thomas Bertrand Bronson, makes a very attractive little volume for school use. The extracts are from "Le Rhin."

"The Story of the Cotton Plant," by Mr. F. Wilkinson, is the latest addition to "The Library of Useful Stories," published by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., and already numbering more than a dozen neat volumes.

The series of articles on "Successful Houses," which have been appearing for some time in the pages of "The House Beautiful," are now published in a handsomely-illustrated volume by Messrs. Herbert S. Stone & Co.

The first monthly number of "A Kipling Note Book," devoted to "illustrations, anecdotes, bibliographical and biographical facts anent this foremost writer of fiction," is published by Messrs. M. F. Mansfield & A. Wessels.

Lessing's "Minna von Barnhelm," edited by Mr. A. B. Nichols, is published by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co., and has the unusual feature (for a school book) of a series of twelve illustrations from the etchings by Chodowiecki.

"Our Nation's Peril: Social Ideals and Social Progress" is the title of a pamphlet by Dr. Lewis G. Janes, just published by Messrs. James H. West & Co. It is a scholarly and philosophical protest against the prevailing spirit of imperialism.

A new novel by Count Tolstoy is to be published in May. English readers will be more fortunate than Russian, for they will get the complete work, whereas it is reported that the Russian censor will reduce it by one-third for home consumption.

Hereafter there is to be a special American edition of "The Statesman's Year Book." The section upon the United States will be greatly enlarged, thereby making what has always been an indispensable work of reference even more indispensable than before. Mr. Carroll D. Wright will be the American editor and the Macmillan Co. the publishers.

In emulation of the plays of the "Hasty Pudding Club" at Harvard and the "Students' Opera Company" at Columbia, the students of the University of Chicago will present a musical comedy entitled "The Deceitful Dean," on the evening of March 10, at the University Gymnasium. The play has been written by local University talent, and the parts will be taken by fifty persons.

The "Bulletin of the New York State Museum" for last November (a government publication) is "A Guide to the Study of the Geological Collections of the New York State Museum," prepared by Dr. Frederick J. H. Merrill. It is a very valuable work for students and teachers of geology, having over one hundred full-page photographic plates. To put it within the reach of schools, it is supplied at the merely nominal price of forty cents. In sending out this publication for review, there goes with it the following note, which is so suggestive of what other States might do that it deserves reproduction: "The present director and his associates are without exception warmly interested in securing a more active coöperation of the Museum and its staff with the teachers of science in the colleges and schools of the State, which the peculiar circumstances of the Museum have heretofore made impracticable, and will be very glad of suggestions from teachers in any institution in the University. Science teachers ought to feel some measure of responsibility for notifying the Museum of matters of interest in their locality and acting as associate or honorary members of the Museum staff, the scientific officers of which will in turn be glad, as far as practicable, to visit schools where their services are requested, and give advice and suggestions regarding collections, field work, and other matters of interest."

Topics in Leading Periodicals.

March, 1899.

Alexander, John W. Harrison S. Morris. *Scribner.*
Alexander's Victory at Issus. B. I. Wheeler. *Century.*
British Experience in Governing Colonies. James Bryce. *Cent.*
Cable-Cutting at Cienfuegos. C. McR. Winslow. *Century.*
Chavannes, Puvis de. Marie L. Van Vorst. *Pall Mall.*
Chinese Physicians in California. W. M. Tisdale. *Lippincott.*
Cranks and their Crotchets. John Fiske. *Atlantic.*
Cuba. Joseph A. Nunez. *Lippincott.*
Cuban Reconstruction, Young Leaders in. *Review of Reviews.*
Dickens Suppressed Plates. G. S. Layard. *Pall Mall.*
Egypt, Sketches in. C. D. Gibson. *Pall Mall.*
Eliot, Pres., as Educational Reformer. W. De W. Hyde. *Atlan.*
English Characteristics. Julian Ralph. *Harper.*
Farmer's Balance-Sheet for 1898. F. H. Spearman. *Rev. of Revs.*
Faure, M. Felix. *Review of Reviews.*
Forrest, Major-General, at Brice's Cross-Roads. *Harper.*
Fort Dearborn Massacre, The. Simon Pokagon. *Harper.*
Hoar, Senator, Reminiscences of. *Scribner.*
House, Modern City, Building of. Russell Sturgis. *Harper.*
Imperialism, an Estimate. Owen Hall. *Lippincott.*
Indian Prince, Court of an. R. D. Mackenzie. *Century.*
Kaiser, The, in Palestine. Frederick Greenwood. *Pall Mall.*
Kindergarten Child — after the Kindergarten. *Atlantic.*
Las Guasimas, Battle of. Theodore Roosevelt. *Scribner.*
Literature of Middle West. Johnson Brigham. *Rev. of Revs.*
Literature, Vital Touch in. John Burroughs. *Atlantic.*
London Lawyer, Recollections of a. G. B. Smith. *Lippincott.*
Manila, Capture of. Maj.-Gen. F. V. Greene. *Century.*
Mendicity as a Fine Art. Francis J. Ziegler. *Lippincott.*
Otis, Maj.-Gen. E. S. W. C. Church. *Review of Reviews.*
Philippine Types and Characteristics. *Review of Reviews.*
Philippines, Native Population of. Caro y Mora. *Rev. of Revs.*
Politics, Higher, A Wholesome Stimulus to. *Atlantic.*
Porto Rico, Condition of. W. H. Ward. *Review of Reviews.*
Railway Service, Heroes of the. *Century.*
Sherman, General, Diary of his Tour of Europe. *Century.*
Spanish Capital, Scenes in the. Arthur Houghton. *Century.*
Southern Mountains, Our Contemporary Ancestors in. *Atlan.*
Theatre, Business of a. W. J. Henderson. *Scribner.*
Theatre, Upbuilding of the. Norman Hapgood. *Atlantic.*
War Censor, Experiences of a. Grant Squires. *Atlantic.*
"Winslow," The, at Cardenas. J. B. Bernadou. *Century.*
Woman, Modern, with Social Ambitions. Robt. Grant. *Scrib.*
Writers that are Quotable. Bradford Torrey. *Atlantic.*

List of New Books.

[*The following list, containing 59 titles, includes books received by* The Dial *since its last issue.*]

GENERAL LITERATURE.

Letters of Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett Barrett. 1845-1846. With Prefatory Note by R. Barrett Browning and Notes, by F. G. Kenyon, Explanatory of the Greek Words. In 2 vols., with portraits and facsimiles, 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. Harper & Brothers. $5.

Mysteries of Police and Crime: A General Survey of Wrongdoing and its Pursuit. By Major Arthur Griffiths. In 2 vols., large 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

Three Studies in Literature. By Lewis E. Gates. 16mo, uncut, pp. 211. Macmillan Co. $1.50.

The Physician: An Original Play in Four Acts. By Henry Arthur Jones. 16mo, pp. 114. Macmillan Co. 75 cts.

Thoughts. By Ivan Panin. Revised and augmented edition; 24mo, pp. 124. Grafton, Mass.: Published by the author.

BIOGRAPHY.

Life of General George Gordon Meade, Commander of the Army of the Potomac. By Richard Meade Bache. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 566. Henry T. Coates & Co. $3.

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.

The Temple Classics. Edited by Israel Gollancz, M.A. New vols.: Homer's Iliad, trans. by Chapman, 2 vols.; History of the Holy Graal, trans. by Sebastian Evans, 2 vols.; Marcus Aurelius, 1 vol.; Little Flowers of St. Francis, newly trans. by T. W. Arnold. Each with photogravure frontispiece, 24mo, gilt top, uncut. Macmillan Co. Per vol., 50 cts.

BOOKS OF VERSE.

Poems of Expansion. By John Savary. 12mo, pp. 129. F. Tennyson Neely.

Some Verses. By Helen Hay. 16mo, uncut, pp. 72. H. S. Stone & Co. $1.

FICTION.

Ragged Lady. By William Dean Howells. Illus., 12mo, pp. 359. Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

The Heart of Denise, and Other Tales. By S. Levett Yeats. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 272. Longmans, Green, & Co. $1.25.

The Story of Old Fort Loudon. By Charles Egbert Craddock. Illus., 12mo, pp. 409. Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Short Rations: Short Stories. By Williston Fish. Illus., 12mo, pp. 192. Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

The Knight of the Golden Chain. By R. D. Chetwode. 12mo, pp. 311. D. Appleton & Co. $1; paper, 50 cts.

Mammy's Reminiscences, and Other Sketches. By Martha S. Gielow. Illus., 12mo, pp. 109. A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

The Porto Rico of To-Day: Pen Pictures of the People and the Country. By Albert Gardner Robinson. Illus., 12mo, pp. 240. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Roman Africa: Archæological Walks in Algeria and Tunis. By Gaston Boissier; authorized English version by Arabella Ward. With maps, 12mo, uncut, pp. 344. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

The Cruise of the Cachalot: Round the World after Sperm Whales. By Frank T. Bullen, First Mate. Illus., 12mo, pp. 379. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

THEOLOGY AND RELIGION.

A Manual of Patrology: Being a Concise Account of the Chief Persons, Sects, Orders, etc., in Christian History up to the Period of the Reformation. By Wallace Nelson Stearns, A.M.; with Introduction by J. H. Thayer, D.D. Large 8vo, pp. 176. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 *net*.

The Profit of the Many: The Biblical Doctrine and Ethics of Wealth. By Edward Tallmadge Root. 12mo, pp. 321. F. H. Revell Co. $1.25.

Lights and Shadows of American Life. By Rev. A. C. Dixon, D.D. 12mo, pp. 197. F. H. Revell Co. $1.

"Wherein?": Melachi's Message to the Men of To-Day. By Rev. G. Campbell Morgan. 12mo, pp. 131. F. H. Revell Co. 75 cts.

Stories from the Old Testament for Children. By Harriet S. B. Beale. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 409. H. S. Stone & Co.

Old Testament Bible Stories. Edited by Richard G. Moulton. 24mo, uncut, pp. 310. "Modern Reader's Bible." Macmillan Co. 50 cts.

Mountain Tops with Jesus: Calls to a Higher Life. By Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D.D. 24mo, pp. 74. F. H. Revell Co. 25 cts.

Why I Am Not an Infidel. By Robert Nourse. With portrait, 12mo, pp. 62. F. H. Revell Co. Paper, 15 cts.

SCIENCE.

Essay on the Bases of the Mystic Knowledge. By E. Récéjac; trans. by Sara Carr Upton. 8vo, pp. 287. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

Experimental Morphology. By Charles Benedict Davenport, Ph.D. Part Second, Effect of Chemical and Physical Agents upon Growth. Illus., 8vo, uncut, pp. 225. Macmillan Co. $2. *net*.

A History of Physics in its Elementary Branches, Including the Evolution of Physical Laboratories. By Florian Cajori, Ph.D. 8vo, uncut, pp. 323. Macmillan Co. $1.60 *net*.

A Short History of Astronomy. By Arthur Berry, M.A. Illus., 16mo, pp. 440. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 *net*.

Lectures on the Evolution of Plants. By Douglas Houghton Campbell, Ph.D. Illus., 12mo, pp. 319. Macmillan Co. $1.25.

ECONOMIC STUDIES.

The Shifting and Incidence of Taxation. By Edwin R. A. Seligman. Second edition, completely revised and enlarged. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 337. Macmillan Co. $3. *net*.

Friendly Visiting among the Poor: A Handbook for Charity Workers. By Mary E. Richmond. 16mo, pp. 225. Macmillan Co. $1.

EDUCATION.—BOOKS FOR SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

Essays on the Higher Education. By George Trumbull Ladd. 12mo, pp. 142. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1. *net*.

A Laboratory Manual of Astronomy. By Mary E. Byrd, A.B. 8vo, pp. 273. Ginn & Co. $1.35.

A History of Greece for High Schools and Academies. By George Willis Botsford, Ph.D. 8vo, pp. 381. Macmillan Co. $1.10.

College Requirements in English for the Years 1900, 1901, 1902. 12mo. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Lessing's Minna von Barnhelm. Edited by A. B. Nichols. Illus., 16mo, pp. 163. Henry Holt & Co. 60 cts.

Hugo's Scènes de Voyages. Edited by Thomas Bertrand Bronson, A.M. 24mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 277. Henry Holt & Co. 50 cts.

Saintine's Picciola. Trans. and edited by Abby L. Alger. 12mo, pp. 166. Ginn & Co. 40 cts.

George Eliot's Silas Marner. Edited by W. Patterson Atkinson, A.M. 16mo, pp. 202. Allyn & Bacon. 40 cts.

Through the Year: Supplementary School Reading. By Anna M. Clyde and Lillian Wallace. Books One and Two; each illus., 8vo. Silver, Burdett & Co. Per vol., 36 cts.

Rosegger's Die Schriften des Waldschulmeisters. Edited by Laurence Fossler. With frontispiece, 16mo pp. 158. Henry Holt & Co. 40 cts.

German Sight Reading. By Idelle B. Watson. 16mo, pp. 41. Henry Holt & Co. 25 cts.

Molière's Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme. Edited by F. M. Warren. With portrait, 12mo, pp. 128. D. C. Heath & Co. 30 cts.

Public School Mental Arithmetic. By J. A. McLellan, A.M., and A. F. Ames, A.B. 16mo, pp. 138. Macmillan Co. 25 cts.

Pope's Iliad. Edited by Albert H. Smyth. With portrait, 24mo, pp. 169. Macmillan Co. 25 cts.

Wildenbruch's Der Letze. Edited by F. G. G. Schmidt, Ph.D. With portrait, 12mo, pp. 73. D. C. Heath & Co. 25 cts.

Cleveland's Historical Readers. By Helen M Cleveland. Book I., Period of Discovery and Exploration in America. Illus., 12mo, pp. 131. Benj. H. Sanborn & Co. 25 cts.

Our New Possessions. Large 8vo, pp. 32. American Book Co. Paper, 10 cts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Foreign Courts and Foreign Homes. By A. M. F. 12mo, uncut, pp. 320. Longmans, Green, & Co. $2.

Health in the Nursery. By Henry Ashby, M.D. Illus., 12mo, pp. 227. Longmans, Green, & Co. $1.25.

The Spanish-American War: The Events of the War Described by Eye Witnesses. Illus., 8vo, pp. 228. H. S. Stone & Co. $1.50.

Successful Houses. By Oliver Coleman. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 165. H. S. Stone & Co. $1.50.

Annual Report of the Director of the Board of Trustees of the Field Columbian Museum for the Year 1897-98. Illus., large 8vo, uncut, pp. 100. Chicago: Published by the Museum. Paper.

The Secret of Good Health and Long Life. By Haydn Brown. Second edition; 18mo, pp. 132. M. F. Mansfield & Co. 50 cts.

The Story of the Cotton Plant. By F. Wilkinson, F.G.S. Illus., 24mo, pp. 191. "Library of Useful Stories." D. Appleton & Co. 40 cts.

On the Use of Classical Metres in English. By William Johnson Stone. 8vo, pp. 59. London: Henry Frowde. Paper.

AMERICAN SHAKESPEAREAN MAGAZINE. — $1.50 per Year; single numbers, 15 cts. ANNA RANDALL-DIEHL, Editor, 251 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

BOOKS All Out-of-Print Books supplied, no matter on what subject. Acknowledged the world over as the most expert book-finders extant. Please state wants. BAKER'S GREAT BOOKSHOP, 14-16 John Bright Street, Birmingham, England.

"ORIZEL" The Aztec Legend, by LEROY LEACH. Second edition. Illustrated. Gold title. Imitation leather. Price, 15 cents. THE ORACLE CO., Wood Lake, Neb.

Unitarian Publications Sent Free.

Address Mission Committee, 3 Berkely Place, Cambridge, Mass.

KIPLING NOTE BOOK A periodical with illustrations devoted to "Kiplingiana." Monthly. Price: 15 cents per copy; $1.50 a year.
M. F. MANSFIELD & A. WESSELS,
22 East Sixteenth Street, NEW YORK.

DO YOU WISH COLLABORATION, author's revision, dramatization, or aid in securing publication of your books, stories, and magazine articles? If so, address
ROYAL MANUSCRIPT SOCIETY, 63 Fifth Ave., NEW YORK.

DWIGHT H. PERKINS,
Architect,
Telephone, Harrison 783. Steinway Hall, Chicago.

STORY-WRITERS, Biographers, Historians, Poets — Do you desire the honest criticism of your book, or its skilled revision and correction, or advice as to publication? Such work, said George William Curtis, is "done as it should be by The Easy Chair's friend and fellow laborer in letters, Dr. Titus M. Coan." Terms by agreement. Send for circular D, or forward your book or MS. to the New York Bureau of Revision, 70 Fifth Ave., New York.

FREE! WHOLESALE BOOK CATALOGUE.
R 352 pages, 6 x 9 inches, advertising over 10,000 Books, Bibles, Periodicals, etc., sent free, postpaid, to your address. Every book E advertised is carried in stock. Books of all publishers at Wholesale Prices. A. FLANAGAN, Publisher and Bookseller,
E *Catalogue Department.* 267-269 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

OLD SOUTH LEAFLETS
ON LAFAYETTE.

Just added to the series: No. 97, "Lafayette in the American Revolution," a selection from his autobiography covering the period of his first visit to America; No. 98, "The Letters of Washington and Lafayette, relating to the American and French Revolutions," with historical and bibliographical notes.

Send for complete lists.
Price, 5 cents a copy. $4.00 per 100.

DIRECTORS OF THE OLD SOUTH WORK.
OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE, BOSTON.

BOOKS First Editions of American Authors; Encyclopædias and Subscription Books; Works relating to the Civil War; Odd Numbers and Sets of the Standard Magazines. Send for Catalogue No. 3, just issued. Established for over a quarter of a century.
FRANK W. BIRD, 58 Cornhill, Boston.

NOW READY.

"THE STUDENT'S BOOK OF DAYS AND BIRTHDAYS."

An attractive book and a valuable gift. Sent postpaid on receipt of price, $1.25.

Benj. H. Sanborn & Co., Boston.

AUTHORS

Who have BOOK MSS. which they contemplate publishing are invited to correspond with

The Editor Publishing Company,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

STUDIES IN LITERATURE.

The following "guides" contain full references, instruction, and topics for thorough study by literary clubs and students.
The Study of Romola. (*Now Ready.*) 50 cents.
The Study of Silas Marner. (*Now Ready.*)
The Idylls of the King. (*In preparation.*)
Author and publisher, Mrs. H. A. DAVIDSON,
No. 1 Sprague Place, ALBANY, N. Y.

L'ECHO DE LA SEMAINE.
Revue Littéraire et Mondaine, Paraissant le Samedi.
Abonnement, $2.00 par an. 175 Tremont Street, BOSTON, MASS.
Numéro specimen envoyé sur demande.

STUDY AND PRACTICE OF FRENCH IN SCHOOL. In three Parts. By L. C. BONAME, 258 S. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa. A carefully graded course, meeting requirements for entrance examination at college. Practice in conversation and thorough drill in Pronunciation and Grammar. — From *Education* (Boston): "A well made series."

FRENCH BOOKS.

Readers of French desiring good literature will take pleasure in reading our ROMANS CHOISIS SERIES, 60 cts. per vol. in paper and 85 cents in cloth; and CONTES CHOISIS SERIES, 25 cents per vol. Each a masterpiece and by a well-known author. Lists sent on application. Also *complete* catalogue of all French and other Foreign books when desired.

WILLIAM R. JENKINS,
Nos. 851 and 853 Sixth Ave. (cor. 48th St.), NEW YORK.

JUST PUBLISHED:

The Polish Rider by Rembrandt.

A fine photogravure reproduced directly from the original painting in the collection of Count Tarnowski, measuring 16 x 18 inches, on van Gelder paper, $5.00.
Illustrated special catalogue of our standard series of Masterpieces of Ancient Art mailed upon receipt of 10 cents in stamps.

BERLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC CO.,
14 East Twenty-third Street, ... NEW YORK.

LIBRARIES.

WE solicit correspondence with book-buyers for private and other Libraries, and desire to submit figures on proposed lists. Our recently revised topically arranged Library List (mailed gratis on application) will be found useful by those selecting titles.

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO.,
Wholesale Books, 5 & 7 East 16th St., New York.

BOOKBINDING,
PLAIN AND ARTISTIC,
in all varieties of leather, at moderate prices.
HENRY BLACKWELL,
56 UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEW YORK.

BOOKS AT LIBERAL DISCOUNTS

WHEN CALLING, PLEASE ASK FOR MR. GRANT.
WHENEVER YOU NEED A BOOK, Address MR. GRANT.
Before buying Books, write for quotations. An assortment of catalogues, and special slips of books at reduced prices, will be sent for a ten-cent stamp.
F. E. GRANT, Books, 23 West 42d Street, New York.
Mention this advertisement and receive a discount.

BRENTANO'S
BOOKS BY MAIL — MONTHLY BULLETIN FREE
AT POPULAR PRICES
218 WABASH AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Joseph Gillott's Steel Pens.
FOR GENERAL WRITING, Nos. 404, 332, 604 E. F., 601 E. F., 1044.
FOR FINE WRITING, Nos. 303 and 170 (Ladies' Pen), No. 1.
FOR BROAD WRITING, Nos. 294, 389; Stub Points 849, 983, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1043.
FOR ARTISTIC USE in fine drawings, Nos. 659 (Crow Quill), 290, 291, 837, 850, and 1000.
Other Styles to suit all Hands. Gold Medals at Paris Exposition, 1878 and 1889, and the Award at Chicago, 1893.
Joseph Gillott & Sons, 91 John St., New York.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR
STANDARD BLANK BOOKS
100 pages (25 sheet) quires VERSUS Short count quires.
ABSOLUTELY FAIR.
HONEST GOODS—FULL COUNT—FAIR PRICES
Manufactured for the Trade by
BOORUM & PEASE COMPANY, 101-103 Duane St., New York.

CHICAGO ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPE CO.
ELECTROTYPERS
DESIGNERS AND ENGRAVERS
Nos. 149-155 Plymouth Place, CHICAGO

THOSE WHO PURCHASE THEIR WEARING APPAREL FROM
A. A. DEVORE & SON,
TAILORS,
Pullman Building, CHICAGO,
Have the satisfaction of knowing the garments are PERFECT as to style and fit.
A. A. DEVORE. J. A. DEVORE.

ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE ALWAYS.
Remington
Standard Typewriter
NEW MODELS.
Numbers 6, 7, and 8
(WIDE CARRIAGE.)
Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict,
327 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Armour Institute of Technology ... Chicago
THE PLAN OF ORGANIZATION
EMBRACES
1. The Technical College, an engineering school of high grade, having thorough courses in
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING,
ARCHITECTURE, and
MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.
These courses are each four years in length. There is also a two years' course in Architecture.
2. Armour Scientific Academy, a thorough-going preparatory school, which fits its students for admission to the engineering courses of the Technical College, or to the leading colleges and universities east and west.
3. The Associated Departments, including The Department of Domestic Arts, The Kindergarten Normal Department, The Department of Music, and The Department of Shorthand and Typewriting.
Direct general correspondence to F. W. GUNSAULUS, President.
Address inquiries about courses of instruction to THOS. C. RONEY, Dean of the Faculty.
The Institute Year Book will be sent upon application.

50 per cent Reduction!

THE PRICE OF THE

HISTORY OF THE JEWS,

By Professor H. Graetz,

Reduced from $18.00 to

$9.00 PER SET OF SIX VOLUMES.

(An average of over six hundred octavo pages to each volume.)

A complete description from the earliest times to the present.

The concluding volume contains an elaborate Index, Maps, and Chronological Tables.

"Prof. Graetz is the historiographer *par excellence* of the Jews. His work, at present the authority upon the subject of Jewish history, bids fair to hold its preëminent position for some time, perhaps decades."—*Preface to Index Volume.*

Scholars, Students, Clergymen, Laymen,

Should avail themselves of the opportunity of placing this valuable work in their libraries.

On receipt of the price, the volumes will be sent postpaid to any address in the United States.

The Jewish Publication Society of America,

1015 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DIXIE FLYER TO FLORIDA

DAILY FROM ST. LOUIS

VIA THE

Illinois Central Railroad

AND THE

"Lookout Mountain Route,"

and connecting lines, by the way of

NASHVILLE
CHATTANOOGA
ATLANTA

Leaves St. Louis every evening, is a solid train to Nashville, and carries a

Through Sleeping Car
St. Louis to Jacksonville, Fla.

Day Express also leaves St. Louis every morning, and carries a through sleeping car and coach to Nashville, connecting with through sleeping car to Savannah and to Jacksonville, thus giving

DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

to Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, and Jacksonville, connecting for all principal points in the Southeast, such as Charleston, Wilmington, Aiken, and Savannah, and for all points in Florida.

Tickets and full information concerning the above can be had of agents of the "Central" and connecting lines.

C. C. McCARTY, D. P. A., St. Louis, Mo.

A. H. HANSON, G. P. A., Chicago.

J. F. MERRY, A. G. P. A., Dubuque, Iowa.

BRUSH & PENCIL

AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF THE ARTS & CRAFTS

ARTICLES of current artistic interest in all branches. Essentially American in spirit. The recognized exponent of artistic progress. Beautiful reproductions of the latest and best works of Americans. Notes of the prominent exhibitions. Comments and criticism.

The Burbank series of Indian portraits in colors will be continued. The new series of American Historical color prints commenced in the January issue.

Subscription price $2.50 per year, single numbers 25 cents. Send for sample copy.

THE ARTS & CRAFTS PUBLISHING CO.
1614 MARQUETTE BUILDING...CHICAGO

The Scenery of California

Is supreme in beauty of mountain, forest, sea and sky.
Every day there is something new to see and do.
The hotels are thronged with thousands of happy winter tourists.
Only 2¾ days from Chicago by The California Limited, Santa Fe Route.

Address General Passenger Office,

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway,

CHICAGO.

N. E. A.

THE BIG FOUR ROUTE

TO

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

VIA

Chesapeake & Ohio R'y

More River and Mountain Scenery,

MORE BATTLEFIELDS,

than any other line.

For maps, rates, etc., address

H. W. SPARKS, T. P. A. W. E. CONKLYN, N. W. P. A.
J. C. TUCKER, G. N. A.,
No. 234 Clark Street, CHICAGO.

THE VICTORIAN ERA SERIES

The series is designed to form a record of the great movements and developments of the age, in politics, economics, religion, industry, literature, science, and art, and of the life-work of its typical and influential men.

Under the general editorship of Mr. J. Holland Rose, M.A., late scholar of Christ's College, Cambridge, England, the individual volumes will be contributed by leading specialists in the various branches of knowledge which fall to be treated in the series.

The volumes will be handsomely bound in cloth, with good paper and large type, suitable for the library. Price, $1.25 per volume.

NOW READY

THE RISE OF DEMOCRACY

By J. Holland Rose, M.A., late scholar of Christ's College, Cambridge (editor of the series).

An interesting historical account of British Radicalism of the first half of the century fills a large part of the volume. . . . On the whole, we are able to praise the volume as a moderate and impartial view of the democratization of the Constitution.—*Athenæum.*

In dealing with his subject Mr. Rose displays considerable independence of thought, joined to accuracy of detail and clearness of exposition. His style, too, is vigorous; and on the whole he has made a good start for what promises to be a useful and instructive series.—*Glasgow Herald.*

If the remaining volumes of the "Victorian Era Series" are written in as able, temperate, and judicious a spirit as the first, "The Rise of Democracy," by J. H. Rose, M.A., we anticipate for it a great and deserved success.—*Manchester Guardian.*

For all who wish to get an unbiased view of the Radical movement in England during the present century — its benefits, its faults, and its limitations — this little book can be unhesitatingly recommended.—*Aberdeen Journal.*

THE ANGLICAN REVIVAL

By J. H. Overton, D.D., Rector of Epworth and Canon of Lincoln.

We can highly recommend this able history of Canon Overton's, and we hope it may clear the minds of many as to the history of "The Anglican Revival." It is by no means a party or an extreme statement of facts, but rather a judicial record of the religious events that have moulded "The Anglican Revival" in the Church of England during the reign of Queen Victoria.—*Church Review.*

Dr. Overton's contribution to this series of handy books is a volume that is well worth reading by men and women who care to know just where the Established Church is now, and what are its tendencies.—*Norwich Mercury.*

The author . . . writes without bias and with the true spirit of the historian — only anxious to secure his facts and to "nothing extenuate nor aught set down in malice."—*Weekly Echo.*

Of the movement itself, and its main actors, Canon Overton gives an excellent account. He has the literature of the subject at his fingers' ends, and the story could not be better told.—*Sheffield Telegraph.*

JOHN BRIGHT

By C. A. Vince, M.A., late Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge.

We have every reason to regard this as the sanest, most impartial, and intelligent life of John Bright that has been given to the public.—*Birmingham Gazette.*

Mr. Vince has had the good sense to allow John Bright, as far as possible, to speak for himself, and he has shown great discrimination in the selection of pithy typical passages from memorable speeches at critical junctures in the Queen's reign.—*Speaker.*

An excellent little life of Bright, with a chapter on Bright's oratory which is admirable and most remarkable. It constitutes a brief but careful examination of the characteristics which made Bright the first orator of our time, and appears to us the best examination of the peculiarities of modern English oratory extant.—*Athenæum.*

This little book seems to us, in its way, a remarkable success. It is a model of what such a sketch should be — sober, well-written, with the matter well-ordered, and throughout a tone of judicial care not unmixed with enthusiasm.—*Academy.*

Mr. Vince's biography of Bright is a model of its kind. It gives us an admirable picture of the man whom Lord Salisbury rightly characterized as the greatest master of English oratory that recent generations have seen. — *Morning Post.*

For sale by all Booksellers, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by the Publishers,

CHICAGO **HERBERT S. STONE & CO.** NEW YORK

THE DIAL PRESS, CHICAGO.